NEW YORK The Literary Digest December 9, 1933

"Sound Money" Warfare Broadens Out

Battle of Economists Develops Into Great Popular Contest as Orators and Editors Join in the Fray

NEW YORK staged a typical battle in the strange, confusing, war over inflation, one night last week. It showed that the battle of economists was giving way to a great popular contest. In Carnegie Hall some 2,500 people listened to representatives of the Crusaders, the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor—a definite alliance—denounce inflation and point with alarm to the possible consequences of President Roosevelt's present monetary policies. At the same time 7,000 crowded into the Hippodrome while at least as many more milled about the adjacent streets and cheered, hissed and booed at the appropriate times, while Father Coughlin, Detroit's popular broadcasting priest, acclaimed President Roosevelt's policies and lashed out at his critics.

"Preceded by raucous sound-truck advertising, hand-bills in the form of millions of 'dollars' in stage money and other types of ballyhoo; followed by column after column of newspaper reports, excerpts and comments, the whole double-barrel affair took on the aspects of a political-economic campaign, the like of which has not been seen for many a year," to quote Bernard Kilgore's *Wall Street Journal* description.

Father Coughlin in New York

Two days before, in Detroit, Father Coughlin had assailed Alfred E. Smith's recent declaration in favor of the gold standard, asking rhetorical questions like these:

"Does he not realize that the single gold standard never once weathered a major storm?

"Is he ignorant of its birth, of the philosophy of greed which fathered it, of the psychology of control which nurtured it?

"Does he not know that its cradle was crimson with the carnage of the Napoleonic wars and that its grave was dug by the bursting shells of the World War?"

In New York the Detroit priest found himself, sponsored by the Vanderlip-Rand Committee of the Nation, on the platform with leading Senate inflationist Elmer Thomas and ex-Senator Owen of Oklahoma. His references to ex-Governor Smith were comparatively mild, but he included him in the group, the members of which, he said, were attacking the President "for the purpose of perpetuating the seat not of capitalism but of Morganism." He defined inflation as "the printing of limitless paper money without any substantial amount of metal money to back it up." He denied that he and his associates were inflationists, asserting that all they want is "the normalization of the gold dollar," that they "don't want to go Bolshevik," but that they do "want to pay their creditors with the same kind of dollar as that with which we contracted our debts."

Acme

FATHER COUGHLIN

The famous radio priest as he addressed the thousands who came to hear him support Roosevelt's policies

The gentlemen from Oklahoma, Messrs. Owen and Thomas, confined themselves largely to expressions of enthusiastic support of the President's policies.

Among other voices raised in the last few days in defense of the President's policies was that of Senator Borah, who called the gold dollar "dishonest" and challenged the President's critics to offer an affirmative, constructive program of their own. In reply to critics who asserted that the gold-buying policy had only negligibly affected the commodity price levels, defenders of New Deal monetary policies called attention to the fact that our export trade in October totaled $194,000,000, the highest amount since October, 1931.

The "Sound Money" Army

Turning to the leaders of the self-styled "sound money" army—neither side, by the way, admits any preference for "unsound money"—that evening in New York last week again wins first notice. It was most notable for the uniting of the Crusaders, the American Legion, and the American Federation of Labor, in what Vice-President Matthew Woll of the Federation called "an active alliance for the preservation of sound national monetary policies and the safeguarding of fixed incomes, savings and protective funds of the great mass of our people." After praising President Roosevelt, Mr. Woll declared that "there are an increasing number of our people who honestly and conscientiously question the validity and soundness of the course being followed" in monetary affairs. He added that currency inflation while "designed to reduce debts likewise deflates the income of wage earners and salary employees."

Prof. W. E. Spahr, New York University economist, speaking on the same platform, reminded "inflationists" that "inflation makes a farce out of saving and out of prudent living." Fred G. Clark, Commander-in-Chief of the Crusaders, claiming a membership of a million and a half, explained that after their four years' fight against the Eighteenth Amendment, they are campaigning against inflation because "they do not propose to allow an organized group to force selfishly or experimentally a monetary measure on the public which is clearly not for the benefit of all the people."

On the same day James P. Warburg, banker and economist, replied to Senator Borah's challenge by declaring that the Government should announce its intention "to abandon further wilful depreciation" and the "commodity dollar experiment" and then outline a program for bringing into existence through international agreement "a modernized gold standard."

More economists have recently joined Dr. Sprague and Mr. Warburg and Alfred E. Smith. One group of forty-four, including such well-known names as Edwin W. Kemmerer, Wesley Mitchell, and H. Parker Willis, formed an Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy. A group of thirty-eight Columbia professors, and also seven Cornell economists took a stand in opposition to the theories of Professor Warren of Cornell.

The Appeal to the People

With such leadership the two parties in this strange conflict of opinion appealed to the country for support. And correspondents in Washington, in fact, editors everywhere, have been reminding us that Congress meets on January 3, and that this contest will at once be transferred to Capitol Hill. It is expected that Republicans will make the most of attacks on the Administration by so influential a Democrat as ex-Governor Smith. And as the months of discussion in Congress go by, it is possible that issues will be built up for the

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coming Congressional election—now less than a year away—when the people will have their first opportunity to pass upon the Roosevelt policies. In view of the concentration of much of the anti-inflation campaigning in New York City, it is pointed out that there will be both a Congressional election and the election of a Governor in the President's own State.

And yet there are signs that it may be difficult to stage the controversy over inflation and sound money and the gold

"I DON'T BELIEVE IN NEW-FANGLED IDEAS"

—Cassel in the Brooklyn *Eagle*

standard along strictly party lines. Many Western Republicans are in the inflationist camp. And of course some of the severest criticism of the Roosevelt monetary policies has come from Democrats like Senator Glass and ex-Governor Smith. Undoubtedly the bulk of the demand for inflation, as well as the most enthusiastic unquestioning support of the President himself comes from the West and South. And yet the fight is neither wholly sectional, or wholly partizan. There is a natural division between conservatives and radicals.

But one factor which is ignored in much of the somewhat academic discussion of the mysteries of the gold standard is the whole hearted support being given to the President by a great mass of people who believe in him and in the main purposes underlying his recovery program. It is difficult at best to make a sharp division of popular sentiment on such a subject. It would be quite possible to fill this page with different and clashing definitions of inflation. President Roosevelt, too, is claimed by both inflationists and non-inflationists. Much of the criticism of the President is based on professed inability to understand just what he intends to do.

Newspaper Critics

But now that some of the leaders—economists, politicians, publicists—have been heard from, it is illuminating to note the response from the rank and file. This will take the shape of a brief survey of press opinion. Let us take the critics first, beginning in the East where they seem most numerous. It seems to *The Express* in Portland, Maine, that the Republican Party now has an issue. The New York *Times* reported that "the relevant and competent testimony is almost universal, that tinkering with the currency has definitely slowed down recovery."

The New York *Herald Tribune* came out in praise of both Dr. Sprague and ex-Governor Smith, and said that the people of the United States are entitled to know what their President is doing with their dollar and why. In this Eastern group the radical *Nation*, edited by Oswald Garrison Villard, declared its frank dissatisfaction with the President's monetary program.

Further South the Baltimore *Sun* welcomed Professor Sprague's warning because "we have been plunging deeper and deeper along the path of inflation." The Washington *Post*, under the ownership of Eugene Meyer, is critical. In Virginia, the Lynchburg *News* (owned by Senator Glass) and the Richmond *News-Leader* declare that citizens who oppose Mr. Roosevelt's policies do not deserve to be called Tories. Even in the West we find the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, Detroit *Free Press*, Chicago *Daily News*, St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, Kansas City *Star* and Tucson *Arizona Star* fearful of the eventual effects of the Roosevelt monetary policies.

Support from the Press

Press support of the President comes from various sources. First there are the inflationists who think that, if anything, he is not going far enough. Most conspicuous here is the Philadelphia *Record* which concluded that "our fellow citizens have no inclination to swap the progress under Roosevelt for the devastation they had under Hoover, when Wall Street was in the saddle." Here, too, may be classed the Hearst papers which declare themselves editorially to be "in thorough accord" with the President's gold buying policies.

But perhaps the largest group is composed of those who feel that the President is taking a middle course and that in any event the matter should be left in his hands. According to the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, "letters now pouring into newspaper editors indicate that Franklin D. Roosevelt has lost none of his hold on the people because of the attack launched on his monetary policy."

Southern papers are practically unanimous in support of the President. They insist again and again that the mass of the people are with him. The Scripps-Howard papers also take their stand with the President as against his critics. "The agricultural West should back up the President," declared William Allen White's *Emporia Gazette*; "his policy is sound and if we stay by him while he stays by it, we shall all win." In the opinion of the Milwaukee *Journal*, "all Mr. Roosevelt needs to do is to say, 'look who is against me.'"

In the East the Newark *News* said that Mr. Roosevelt is the captain:

"We may not know where he is taking us, but we know he is trying, and we are compelled to trust him longer despite desertions from the crew."

And finally from a "sound money" newspaper in Wall Street itself came interesting advice to the President's critics. *The Wall Street Journal* argued that "sound money" propagandists should think twice before calling on the President to define his position:

"President Roosevelt is under a responsiblity from which the demanders of certainty and stability are happily free. He must hold the legislative and executive departments together as one steadily functioning governmental machine.

"The President alone bears the whole responsibility to the country for the practical consequences of his policies, a responsibility which in the nature of things he can not share or delegate. Among the various group divisions of public opinion the Executive for all the people must find a passable road, out of them he must integrate a workable national program. His declaration, now or soon, that he would never use the inflationary powers of the Thomas Amendment, would certainly recruit the ranks of the greenbackers; it could easily precipitate the very thing that the sound money demanders shudder to think of. A middle course of—let us say—reasonable devaluation

DOESN'T RING TRUE

—Cowan in the Boston *Evening Transcript*

and stabilization is in a legitimate sense politically impractical before the experiment already seven months in gestation has brought forth its kind. The third alternative of soft yielding to the wilder inflationists would make an abrupt end of that guiding principle of social control which suffuses the New Deal and gives it the character it has.

"It is inept, or worse, to ask the President to forget that Congress is coming."

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Curse of Lynching Agitates the Nation

Much Censure and Little Praise Are Evoked From Press and Public by California Governor's Action, as Two Other Governors Take Steps to Uphold Law in Their States

Alman Studio

Dr. Darlington

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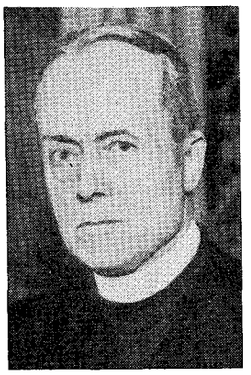
Governor Rolph



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Bishop Manning

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Governor Ritchie

Keystone

Governor Park

STRIKING PERSONALITIES IN ACTION ON CONTROVERSY OVER SENSATIONAL LYNCHINGS IN THREE STATES

HOW should an American Governor act when King Mob places passion on the throne of justice and kindles a peaceful community to a blaze of shocking savagery?

Should a Governor take off his hat to King Mob, promise the ringleaders his pardon in advance, and applaud the rioters for their storming of a jail, battering of peace officers, and abduction of lawful prisoners, with all the degrading concomitants of torture and murder as a public spectacle?

Or should he reassert the reign of the law, denounce the ringleaders, and take steps to bring them to justice?

Governor Ritchie of Maryland adheres to the latter course. When local officials failed to act, he sent State troops to apprehend suspected leaders of a mob who had broken into a jail at Princess Anne, on the Eastern Shore, and had barbarously lynched a Negro charged with an atrocious crime. In taking this stand for law and order the Governor was braving an ugly crop of political enmities, which quickly ripened.

The country knows the sequel—knows how the small detachment of militiamen used tear gas and bayonets to get away with their four prisoners, while the local populace shrieked imprecations and threats of impeachment against the Governor. Later through habeas corpus proceedings the prisoners were transferred to the custody of their local judicial authorities, whereby the case became a dead letter, but the Governor had done what he could.

Governor Park, of Missouri, also stood firmly for law when confronted with the recent jail-storming and lynching of a Negro prisoner at St. Joseph. Like Governor Ritchie, he admits no compromise in his detestation of the lynching curse.

A third American Governor—Rolph of California—confronted with the same problem a few days earlier, gave the whole country a shock by eagerly endorsing the barbarities of King Mob, which included the storming of San Jose jail and the lynching of Holmes and Thurmond, kidnapers and murderers of young Brooke Hart, son of a San Jose merchant.

Governor Rolph's Utterances

Governor Rolph's amazing utterances on the lynching have excited a country-wide storm of censure. Many commentators emphasize the contrast between his attitude and that of Governor Ritchie by drawing attention to their disparity in personal background. Ritchie, they point out, is of statesman caliber, and national reputation, more than once a formidable aspirant for the Presidential nomination of the Democratic party, whereas Rolph is accounted a politician of merely local significance.

Ex-President Herbert Hoover heads a group of eminent Californians who protest vigorously against the Governor's declaration, saying that it "undermines the very foundations upon which the State and all civilized society is built," and concluding:

"We are confident that the great majority of the citizens of San Jose and of this State, moved tho they be by horror at the crime of the kidnapers and murderers, yet do not condone or approve their execution by mob violence. We would have the world believe this."

This statement provoked a counterblast from the Governor, who, defending himself for not sending troops to San Jose, attacked Mr. Hoover's use of troops to drive the bonus marchers out of Washington. The ex-President immediately countered with a blow at the Governor's "gross ignorance" of that incident, and accused him of advocating lynch law.

"It is a subversion of the very spirit of organized society," concluded Mr. Hoover.

To appreciate the heat of the debate on both sides, one should know just what Governor Rolph said after the lynching. Thus:

"They'll learn they can't kidnap in this State. If any one is arrested for the good job, I'll pardon them all.

"This is the best lesson California has ever given America."

He said, too, that he would like to release all kidnapers serving time in California's penitentiaries, into the hands of "those fine, patriotic San Jose citizens who know how to handle such a situation."

Further, speaking of the lynchers: "They made a good job of it, and I hope this lesson will serve in every State of the Union."

The more the Governor talked, it seemed, the more he alienated public opinion from the San Jose "vigilance committee," despite the horror of the crime it was avenging.

In the first flush of emotion over the lynching and the Governor's defense of it, the Rev. Dr. Henry Darlington, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York City, wired Rolph: "Congratulations on the stand you have taken." Next day Bishop Manning, the rector's episcopal superior, came out with a hot statement denouncing the lynching and the Governor.

"The Governor's action is a betrayal of his trust and an affront to the State of California, and to the people of the United States," declared the Bishop. "He should retract his statement at once and publicly apologize for it, or he should be removed from office."

Rabbi Wise and the Rev. John Haynes Holmes were among the religious leaders who sent messages of strong reprobation to the California governor.

Editorial opinions on the case have been telegraphed to THE LITERARY DIGEST, at its own request, from all over the United States. The following selection begins with a statement from California's storm center. Replying to THE DIGEST's telegram, C. Logan Payne, publisher of the San Jose *Evening News*, sets forth that the storming

(Continued on page 34)

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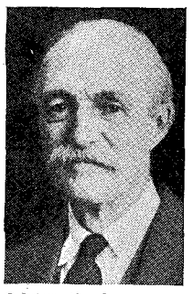
States' Laws for Liquor Traffic Control

Complicated Problems Arise as Various Regulations Become Effective and Twenty Million People Still Live Under Prohibition

Amid the excitement attending the passing of prohibition attention was drawn to the complexity of laws under which citizens of various States began to buy liquor.

To Pennsylvania went what *The Nation* called "the honor of being the first State to pass comprehensive legislation dealing with the liquor situation." Other States also were rushing legislation through, while some fell back upon old laws. The dry States watched closely as their wet neighbors took the plunge.



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Governor Pinchot

Under the Pennsylvania liquor-control law, advocated by Governor Gifford Pinchot, outstanding dry, it is expected that liquor will retail at $2 a quart. It creates a State liquor monopoly and provides for State stores to handle bottle and case sales after January 2, with clubs, restaurants and hotels dispensing by the drink. Until January 2, clubs, restaurants and hotels will handle all sales under State license.

"I sign this bill with genuine satisfaction," said the Governor. "In spite of certain defects, it represents the enactment in record time of what I regard as the best liquor-control system in America. The worst provision of the bill is that which permits clubs to sell liquor over bars."

As the Eighteenth Amendment died, "the old-fashioned saloon was in scant favor," according to the Associated Press. Nevada, however, had wide-open saloons under local option. "Most widely enacted of the laws is one permitting liquor to be served in public only with meals."

"In the wetter States it is, perhaps, not fully understood that the Twenty-first Amendment does not merely repeal the Eighteenth," wrote Walter Lippmann in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

"It contains a second section which prohibits the importation or transportation of liquor into any State where the effect would be to violate the laws of that State. This prohibition has to be enforced by the Federal Government. The obligation will give rise to many complicated problems. There are, for example, eleven States, containing about twenty million people, which still have State constitutional prohibition. There are also about seventeen more States which have statutory prohibition, tho several of these are about to repeal their statutes.

There are perhaps an additional forty-five million people in these States. Thus, for a long time to come the Federal Government will have to do what it can to stop all liquor from entering territory containing from one-sixth to one-half the population of the country. Nor is that all. In each State where liquor is legalized, the Federal Government is bound to do what it can to prevent any one in another State from violating the liquor laws of the adjoining State."

Aldrich on Banking Reform

Last March the executive head of our biggest bank startled the financial world by coming out for drastic reforms in banking. He has now followed this up by telling the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency how to improve the laws that have been brought into being to effect such reforms. Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chase National Bank Chairman, wants to eradicate the "spirit of speculation" from commercial banking. The Glass-Steagall Banking Act in divorcing banks from their security affiliates and in other ways is intended to accomplish this very thing. In his testimony last week, Mr. Aldrich pleased the members of the committee by making certain suggestions to make the law more effective. In the words of the Boston *News Bureau*, he desires "a more nearly perfect divorce" between commercial and investment banking.

In brief, Mr. Aldrich would prohibit Reserve Bank officers and directors, and member bank officers, from participating in security syndicates and stock market pool operations. He would compel all executive officers of member banks to report to the directors their personal borrowings over a certain minimum and also—except in small communities—all their outside directorships and paid employment. To keep banks from doing "unsound things in their effort to get new business or to keep the business which they have," Mr. Aldrich would have the Banking Act take special cognizance of all bank loans made for "reason of policy" He would have further precautions taken against interlocking between commercial and investment banking.

Besides these suggestions for tightening up the law, the head of the Chase National Bank offers two amendments to obviate certain practical difficulties. He thinks that bank affiliates ought to be given a little more time to wind up their affairs and liquidate their assets, also that the law should not include "accidental" affiliates, that is, corporations which happen to be controlled by a bank in a fiduciary capacity or in connection with loan-salvaging operations.

The members of the Senate committee consider these suggestions a valuable contribution toward the framing of a more perfect banking law.

Knoxville Vote for TVA Power

Birmingham declined the honor. Knoxville, Tennessee, thus became the first important city in the area affected by the TVA experiment to decide to make use of Muscle Shoals power through a municipal distributing System.

Knoxville voters went 2 to 1 for a $3,225,000 bond issue, after a quiet campaign in which one side talked cheaper power and support of President Roosevelt's Tennessee Valley program, and the other argued against increasing Knoxville's already large indebtedness. Incidentally, the privately-owned company supplying Knoxville announced just before the election that it would undertake to distribute TVA power as cheaply as the city could.

After the election the city authorities promptly applied to the TVA for power, and asked for a Federal loan to pay for the distributing system. It is thought that the Tennessee power will cost the city around seven mills a kilowatt hour, and domestic consumers will pay about two cents.

The results in Knoxville, comments the Nashville *Tennessean* in another city in the same State, will be watched throughout the Tennessee Valley area by communities, where sooner or later the question of municipal ownership versus private ownership will probably be examined."

"Too Much Take-Out"

"The lowest-paid president of the biggest independent tobacco company in the United States" said something about salaries the other day that won wide attention. The gentleman so described, Col. Wood F. Axton—president at $10,000 of the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company, doing a $40,000,000 business yearly—remarked at a Louisville dinner in his honor:

Colonel Axton

"One of the great troubles of this country is that business executives are taking too much for themselves. If there is any raising in this factory it will start at the foot and not at the top.

"One of the greatest troubles of this country is too much take-out in business, and not enough going to the producers and the consumers of business.

"No business in this country is safe if the executive of that business accepts too much take-out."

These words, "emanating from the head of an industry, in a period of startling revelations of fortunes received by bank and business executives as bonuses on top of wide salaries," will particularly interest Washington and New York, comments the Louisville *Times*.

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"Likes" Outnumber "Dislikes" in Radio Test

205,336 Individual Votes Recorded in Replies From 16,400 Digest Readers, Representing Every Section of the Country—Mass of Data to Be Analyzed in Detail

THE LITERARY DIGEST herewith presents the first of a series of articles giving the results of a radio test in which readers expressed themselves on their radio likes and dislikes.

A simple coupon, printed in a single issue of THE DIGEST, bearing two questions, "What Do You Dislike on the Air?" and "What Do You Like on the Air?" brought an avalanche of replies. Sixteen thousand, four hundred readers clipped, filled, signed and mailed the coupon.

In all, there were 205,336 individual votes. The dislikes totaled 81,271, while, significantly, the likes ran far ahead, to 124,065. Among these thousands anxious to record their preferences were hundreds who supplemented the coupon with letters.

This mass of data, eloquent of the public's intense interest in the radio and what should or should not be done to improve it, represents every section of the country and every stratum of society. Doctors, lawyers, clergymen, business men, housewives, professional women, artists, artizans, laborers, school children—all contributed to the symposium.

Letters came from every State, from Canada and Hawaii. Many of them were from schools, church organizations and women's clubs. In some cases a single envelop contained twenty-five coupons. Hundreds had high praise for this radio test, expressing appreciation of the opportunity afforded to make their likes and dislikes known. Others criticized THE DIGEST. Excerpts from both types of letters are printed below.

Those who read the announcement of the radio test in the November 4 issue will recall our statement that it was undertaken in response to a wide demand by readers, "many of whom have complained bitterly of radio 'nuisances.'"

"But we are not satisfied to register complaints alone," the announcement said. "Our purpose is to get a cross-section of American opinion not only on what people dislike on the air but also on what they like. The result, it is to be hoped, may serve as a guide to radio announcers and program makers."

Our belief that readers were deeply interested in this subject has been justified; the cross-section of American opinion sought has been abundantly supplied in the 16,400 returned coupons and the hundreds of letters. These data, carefully tabulated, will be presented in future articles. Suffice it, for the present, to say that the material is highly illuminating. The coupons, as they reached THE DIGEST office, embodied more than 1,000 items under the two categories of likes and dislikes. In some classifications the result is decisive. In others there is a sharp disagreement.

The material reveals what the 16,400 think of jazz, crooning, radio comedians, announcers, news commentators, conspicuous personalities of the air, advertising, singers, orchestras, talks, stories, plays, sketches, religious subjects, children's programs and many others. Under the single blanket term, "music" more than 220 items are listed; under "comedy," thirty-seven; under "religion," twenty-two.

Likes and dislikes flowed in torrents. Not only were the 16,400 glad to seize upon the coupon to register their dislikes, they seemed delighted to proclaim their preferences, as witness the fact that constructive suggestions exceeded the knocks by 42,794. Almost prayerfully, many signers hoped that the test would result in an improvement in radio—of course along the lines of their particular desires.

A few quotations will show the major reactions to the radio test.

"While this is an interesting experiment," wrote H. K. Doak of Huntsville, Alabama, "it seems to me that people who are handed something on a silver platter, should not dictate as to what kind of programs they should be given.

"It amuses me very much for people to fly off the handle and try to tell manufacturers and sponsors of the various programs what they shall put on the air. I have been an enthusiastic radio fan for over ten years, and I can always find something on the airways that will furnish me entertainment. While I will admit that some of the broadcasts are of inferior quality, I also admit that I can dial them off at will.

"Let's give the sponsors of the very great many good offerings credit for really worthwhile efforts."

"There is no doubt that radio programs could and should be improved," wrote Warren Irving Gillette of Andover, Connecticut.

"Some of the letters in your columns have been bitter and destructive in their criticism of radio programs and radio personalities. May the writers be reminded that the sponsors of the radio programs are always glad to receive letters offering suggestions and constructive criticism, and that they act accordingly.

"We should remember that individual tastes vary, and that a program which one abhors may be liked by another.

"We should not say that this or that feature should be eliminated from radio programs, just because we dislike it ourselves. There are other people to be considered."

From John F. Patt, general manager of the WGAR Broadcasting Company of Cleveland, THE DIGEST received the following:

"Radio programs reflect, as nearly as is possible, the popular desire for entertainment and enlightenment, and it seems hardly fair to devote a large part of a page of your worth-while publication to the printing of destructive criticisms.

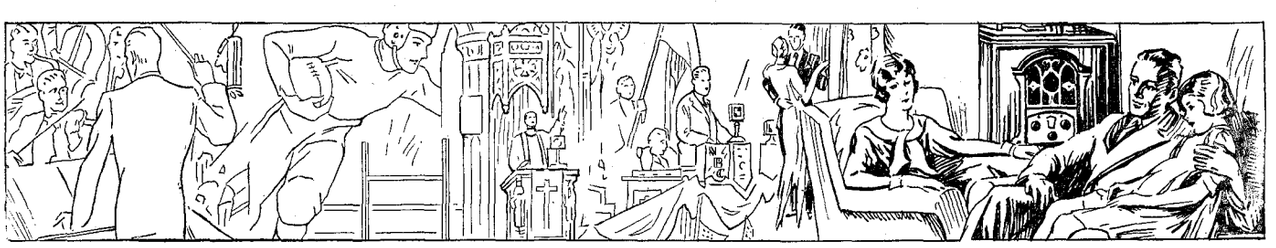
"It must not be forgotten that throughout the depression millions of unemployed and those unable to pay for other entertainment, and, therefore, publications, have received entertainment from all corners of the world through radio."

Curiously, the same point that Mr. Patt makes was used for the opposite side by E. C. Hanson of Newark, New Jersey, who first suggested a radio "straw vote." After listing several complaints, he wrote: "There is no recreation more needed today than good radio broadcasting—it is all many can afford." Along the same line, William W. Pearson of Milford, New Jersey, said: "One does not hear the radio going in homes as much as he used to."

"It seems for the past ten years the programs have been very poor," wrote S. C. Smith of Pierce City, Missouri, "and I feel sure THE LITERARY DIGEST can bring about a big change for good, wholesome programs that will benefit all radio listeners."

Before presenting the material on likes and dislikes in succeeding articles, THE DIGEST repeats what it said at the outset:

"The result, it is to be hoped, may serve as a guide to radio announcers and program makers."



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At the Observation Post

A Character Study of Professor Warren, Who Rationalized the Depression and Believes "the Truth Is Always Simple and Can Be Expressed in Simple Terms"

HIDDEN away in an obscure office—the number is 3087 unless it has been changed—of the mammoth Department of Commerce Building in Washington, sits for the better part of each week a gentleman who has aroused the curiosity of the world. He is Prof. George Frederick Warren, of Cornell, monetary

Prof. G. F. Warren

mentor to the Roosevelt Administration. His office is hard to find; he answers no telephone calls; he authorizes no interviews; he makes no speeches. He remains in seclusion with the brain that rationalized the depression for the President and is lighting his path on the way out.

There can be no doubt whatever of Dr. Warren's intense desire to avoid publicity, to remain in the background. Yet no author of detective fiction could have desired a more dramatic setting for the "man higher up." His self-effacement is in direct contrast—and perhaps purposely so—to the fanfare with which Prof. Raymond Moley trod the stage of executive favor, but it has teased the national imagination to a degree never equaled by the Moley intimacy. In a wilderness of loud-speakers, his silence sounds like thunder; in a scene choked with actors, his absence fills the proscenium.

Still a Farmer

Reams have been written about Dr. Warren's theories; very little, for obvious reasons, about the man. He was born fifty-nine years ago on a farm in Clay County, south central Nebraska. The post-office address (appropriately enough, considering his subsequent academic distinction) is Harvard, Nebraska.

He is still a farmer as well as a professor, and not only in fact but in appearance, in speech, in philosophy.

"Who's Who" records that he was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, that subsequently he studied at Cornell, winning a variety of degrees in agriculture and eventually a Ph.D., in 1905. In 1906 he married Miss Mary Whitson, of Atglen, Pennsylvania, and is now the father of six children evenly divided between boys and girls. In the same year he joined the faculty of the Agricultural College at Cornell, and later rose through various grades until in 1920 he was made head of its economic department. His professional and fraternal memberships are numerous. So are his textbooks, of which the most recent, "Prices," is, as textbooks go, almost a best seller.

But stark facts like these paint no portraits. To know Dr. Warren requires research, such research as that performed by Raymond P. Brandt, Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, who made a pilgrimage to Ithaca to look over the professor's stamping ground and talk with his pupils, colleagues and neighbors. Mr. Brandt wrote his paper from Ithaca an account of the man of mystery which no effort in Washington could have compassed.

Ithaca at the present time is torn between the Warrenites and the anti-Warrenites. The controversy is purely intellectual but none the less serious for that reason. On Warren's side are ranged those students and members of the faculty who have come within the spell of his instruction. On the other side stand embattled the orthodox economists of the Department of Economics in the College of Arts and Sciences, led by Prof. Harold L. Reed. Naturally the two groups are not in agreement regarding the object of their emotions, but out of their conflicting testimony an authentic character emerges.

© International

Dr. Frank A. Pearson, who collaborates with Professor Warren

Dr. Warren will have his way. Beneath an unassuming exterior of careless dress, of pithy sentences and homely witticisms, he sticks relentlessly to his formula and its objective. In his undergraduate days he specialized in mathematics. For several years he taught it in the secondary schools of Nebraska. He continues to believe that two and two make four regardless of theories to the contrary or in modification, and as quietly as he can he disseminates his doctrine.

Strange that such a man should be known as a "disciple maker." His oratorical gifts are confined to the exposition of a mass of charts on prices which he has prepared over a period of seven years with the help of his colleague, Prof. Frank A. Pearson. His favorite injunction to his students is, "get the facts." He believes that "truth is always simple and can be expressed in simple terms," and his ambition is to be known as a "practical man."

His Followers

Not one's ordinary conception of a vehicle of inspiration. But perhaps this very insistence on pedestrian detail cloaks a fire the better felt for its suppression. In any event his followers display an evangelical ardor in spreading his gospel, and none more so than Dr. Pearson. They describe their master as a "genius of common sense."

To understand Warren it is really necessary to know Pearson, his *alter ego*, a much younger man with the light of a great faith in his eyes. To Dr. Pearson statistics are bullets, and they explode from him as from a machine-gun. Profoundly loyal to his chief, he nevertheless reveals through his apostolic fervor the almost fanatical force that energizes their joint cause. To observe him in action on the rare occasions when he permits himself, or is permitted, to expound the doctrine of prices according to St. George, is to wonder whether he is the real Warren, and not simply an excitable echo of the relaxed and retiring gentleman of that name for whom he speaks.

Dr. Warren himself would rather be known as a "dirt" farmer than as a pedagog or protagonist. His home is a large diversified farm just outside of Ithaca, to which he occasionally conducts a class for purposes of demonstration. "Here is the farm," is his typical style of welcome; "here is the farmer and here are the facts." Among the facts is a flock of 3,000 chickens.

One of Dr. Warren's pupils at Cornell and presumably, therefore, a disciple, was Henry Morgenthau, Jr., now Acting Secretary of the Treasury. When Mr. Roosevelt, as Governor of New York, appointed Mr. Morgenthau chairman of his unofficial advisory council on agriculture he made Dr. Warren a member. Warren busied himself in the survey of marginal and submarginal lands in the State, which formed the background for Mr. Roosevelt's reforestation program, and thus began the association which to-day rules the dollar.

W. M. H.

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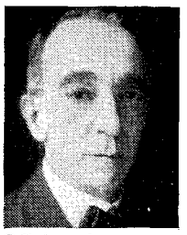
They Stand Out From the Crowd

Margaret Linley, casting director of the New York Theater Guild, is known to scores of players who apply to her for parts. She is young, of medium height, has a turned-up nose, merry, twinkling eyes, a dark complexion, and is an accomplished scenic designer. She is pleasant, but businesslike, concise, and frequently severe with stage-struck youngsters. She keeps her maiden name professionally, devotes much time to gardening.

Dashiell Hammett drifted into writing when lung trouble incapacitated him for detective work. Prior to that he was a Pinkerton operative for eight years, but believes this is too long to be a detective. He won his first promotion for catching a man who had stolen a ferris wheel. Now thirty-nine, slim, six feet tall and quite gray, he starts to write late at night, works through till morning. One of his stories was rejected thirty-four times before he sold it.

Rudolph Forster, executive clerk in charge of the White House offices and personnel, has been an aid to seven Presidents. Administrations come and go, but regardless of political tides, he remains, and has earned for himself the title "Permanent President of the United States." Tall, slender, erect, he has a genius for accuracy, diplomacy and tact, and maintains an unflagging interest in the pageant of Presidential callers.

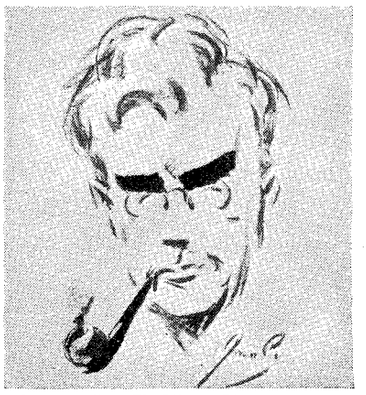


© Underwood

Leslie Adams, the versatile actor in "As Thousands Cheer," is making his third appearance on Broadway after playing in stock companies all over the United States, and hankering for an opportunity and the right part. His technique and versatility find full scope in the current play, where he figures as "the man who bites the dog," as *Mr. Hoover, King George,* and *John D. Rockefeller, Jr.* He was born in Stark, Florida, is a quiet, refined gentleman, disdaining ostentation.

Cartoonists

As They See Themselves



A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

John Cassel—I was born near Nebraska City, Nebraska, on a stock farm. Raised cattle, horses and hogs.

Education—country school, high school and two years of college.

Studied art in Chicago Art Institute three and a half years. While studying got a job at $5 a week on *The Ram's Horn* (Methodist weekly). Smoked while making cartoons against the habit.

Submitted hundreds of drawings to *Life, Puck* and *Judge* before they began to land. Came to New York and worked regularly for *Puck* and irregularly for *Life* and *Judge.* Switched to magazine and book illustration, also advertising.

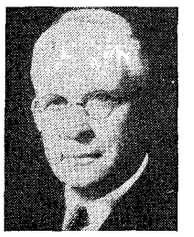
Opportunity for cartoonist on the New York *Evening World.* Got the job and remained there twelve years.

Nearly two years' experience as newspaper syndicate cartoonist. Sort of a flop. I am now with the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle.* My hobbies are my home in Connecticut, lithographing, etching and billiards.

[*Cartoons by Mr. Cassel appear on pages 4 and 38.*]

Eleanor McLellan, who has trained many well-known singers of the stage and the radio, has been a pioneer in the field of vocal reconstruction. She became interested through the loss of her own voice, won it back, and has since helped others to do the same. Tho she is neither physician nor surgeon, she has been a doctor to many persons with voice ailments. Among her "patients" or pupils have been Peggy Wood, Marion Talley, and Dorothy Stone.

Judge William Washington Callahan of the Circuit Court Bench in Decatur, presides over the controversial Scottsboro case, Alabama's two-year-old *cause célèbre,* which involves the lives of seven Negro boys. He is tall, square-shouldered, ruddy, has white hair, a keen face, moves vigorously and likes to speed up procedure. During the early part of the trial he remarked, "Let's get on, gentlemen, or the boys will have whiskers." He denies emphatically the allegation that he is a Klansman, announced his intention of "debunking" the Scottsboro case by handling it as if it were any other, refused to request troops demanded by the defense for protection. Seventy years old, he obtained his legal training largely through his own efforts, studied in the family hayloft, and later read law in various offices.



Wide World

Sir Charles Marston, prominent British industrialist and manufacturer of bicycles, is one of the world's foremost avocational archeologists. Since 1925 he has devoted most of his time to verifying historical data in the Bible, and, by having a good section of Palestine dug up, has uncovered facts which indicate that earthquakes caused both the fall of Jericho and the damming of the Jordan. He is a large man with a massive head, a pair of small eyes, which are bright with a slow infectious humor. Here on his thirty-first visit, he now has in preparation a book on new Bible evidence.

Blackstone Studio

What's the Name Please?

Troyanovsky — newly designated Russian Ambassador—stress the third syllable; with *troy* as in *Troy.*

Krzycki—new National Chairman, Socialist Party — prefers *kzhits'key,* but will answer to *kryz'key.*

Boleslavsky—movie director — four syllables: *bo-le-slahv'ski.*

Filipowicz—Polish Ambassador at Washington—pronounced *fee-lee-po'vitch.*

Gabrilowitsch — director, Detroit Symphony Orchestra — not *gabrill'ovitch,* but *gah-bree-law'vitch.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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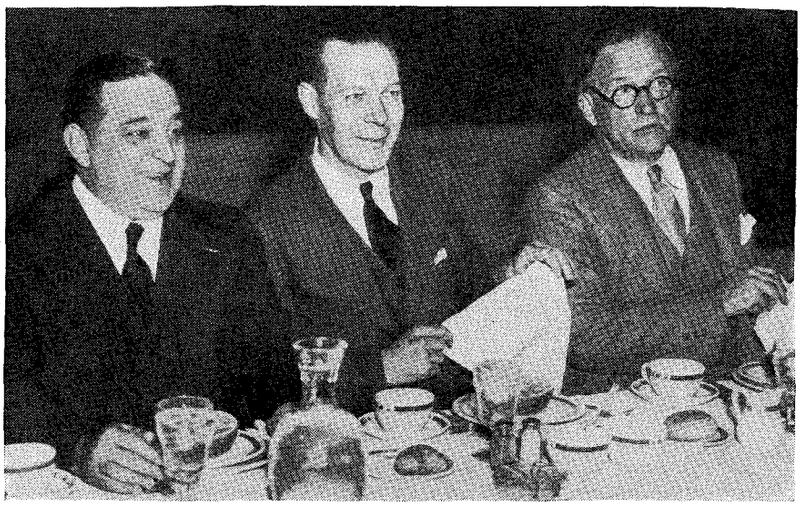
News and Comment From the National Capital

Despite the Nation-Wide Prestige of His Recent Political Triumph, LaGuardia's Washington Visit Indicated He Would Not Attempt to Overthrow G.O.P. Leadership

THE newspaper men who passed through Washington with Major LaGuardia after his post-election sea trip, brought tales of trouble and temper aboard ship. The Mayor-elect himself, in his wirelessed repudiation of the Police Commissioner story, had left newspaper readers in no doubt that he resented the radioed dispatches suggesting Brigadier-General Glassford or Major-General Fechet for the post. With the arrival of his entourage in Washington, it became clear that the Mayor-elect had issued his denial with a full knowledge that it would hit his host and campaign publicity manager, Frank Tichenor, the vigorous publisher of *The New Outlook*, who appeared to have given the "tip."



Acme

MAYOR-ELECT LaGUARDIA, GUEST OF THE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB AT WASHINGTON

Left to right, Major LaGuardia, Raymond P. Brandt, president of the Press Club, and Frank A. Tichenor, the publicity manager of the mayoral campaign

Nothwithstanding that he and Mrs. LaGuardia were to live in the same suite with the Tichenors to the end of the trip, the Mayor-elect minced no words. For hours the atmosphere was tense. The Major stalked back and forth on his veranda deck like a lion at bay. In his perturbation he talked of leaving the ship at the first opportunity and flying right back to New York.

Mr. Tichenor was still at his side when he landed in Washington, but various gentlemen of the press had been told in no uncertain terms that Mr. LaGuardia meant to be wholly independent and run his own show. After the heat of the campaign the responsibilities of the mayoral task loomed even larger. In that position, he felt he had no right to have personal friends. He would not condone, much less tolerate, representations of his purposes by "friends of the Mayor-elect." Feeling quite competent to speak for himself and to judge when to speak, he would permit no one to speak for him. Reporters who proceeded on the basis of tips from his erstwhile publicity manager and present host did so at their own peril. Reporters who protested that his attitude made it difficult to avoid an unpleasant flavor in their dispatches from the ship were warned that "threats" would avail them nothing, and that a certain prominent metropolitan daily had learned that to its regret over a period of years.

The sight of the Capitol dome from the air gave the Major a "homesick feeling" at the approach to a session of Congress which is counted certain to "do things." For the first time in his life he was "in the majority," having a controlling fraction of the Board of Estimate with him. After all his joyous years in the Congressional minority, even when nominally in the Republican majority, he was now in a position of central responsibility.

In his first return visit since he was swept out of Congress with the "ins" and into the City Hall with the "outs," the Mayor-elect made much headway. And he gave the politically-minded much food for thought. Here was the only Republican in the nation with the nation-wide prestige of a political triumph in the hard times. While nominally a Republican, he was, in his own words, a man who had never been a member, in good standing, of any party. It was by no means certain, from the events of his two-day stop-over in Washington, that he would attempt to capitalize that prestige for an attempt to take control of, and remake, the Republican party.

A more logical conclusion in the view of the politically-minded was that the Major was determined to concentrate on the job immediately before him. Nothing stood out more conspicuously than the fact that he got along well with the Roosevelt Administration, despite its having aided and abetted his chief rival in the city election. Whether or not he did anything to expedite Federal financial assistance in New York City, he had the satisfaction of bringing home the bacon. In praising the outlook and methods of the new Federal set-up, he damned the Hoover Administration by faint praise.

While this would come as no news to followers of the LaGuardia career in Congress, the visit served to clear up one important point, which was that, at this moment, at any rate, Major LaGuardia is party to no plans of the progressive Republicans to overthrow the present Republican national leadership and reorganize on a liberal, national scale what is nominally their party.

While the times have never been more propitious for radicals, the trouble with the progressive Republicans is that they have never been able to unite affirmatively. In common resentment against the conservative leadership of their party, they have been able to unite in opposition moves and, with the aid of liberal Democrats, proved able to block the Hoover program at crucial points.

In the flush of his New York victory, Major LaGuardia, it has been felt, could take effective command of the National Republican left wing, if any one could. Senators Norris and La Follette offered their help in his campaign, and Senator Borah, the chief "off-ox" of the Republicans, conservative or liberal, was friendly.

With Mr. LaGuardia making no move whatever in this direction, and with the Republican reorganization certain to be attempted this winter in anticipation of the midway Congressional elections next fall, the least that can be said is that the progressives have gained no additional ground here in the last month, and that the chances favor a Republican reorganization more liberal but not nearly so far to the left as the La Follettes would take the party.

After that, Major LaGuardia's next chance to extend his leadership will be in the New York State campaign next year. The impending conflict between Republican State Chairman Macy and Republican Speaker McGinnies might present an ideal moment for the Mayor of New York to step in and try to take command of the New York State Republican party. But nothing developed in his stop-over here to suggest that Major LaGuardia is laying his plans in that direction. By all the signs, he is, in the national arena, running true to the progressive Republican tendency to be footloose and independent.

DIOGENES.

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An Analysis of the Russian-Japanese War Scare

The Development of Tension in the Far East as Viewed by an Observer Who Declares That Both Nations Expect Armed Conflict Over the Leadership of Asia

By Upton Close

TO understand the present Russian-Japanese war scare, note first that Russia's rulers well remember the war scare of late 1903 and early 1904—the Czar's tremendous efforts to complete the trans-Siberian railway—the mustering of men, arms and food in the region between Lake Baikal and the Pacific. At that time Russia had a good fleet on the Pacific, and merchantmen bringing supplies from America, China and the British possessions to Vladivostok.

The scare "flattened out." Editors laughed. "Absurd war talk. Japan won't attack Russia!" The Russian Army dropped off its toes. Government and people in St. Petersburg became immersed in internal troubles. Came spring. The Russian fleet in the Japan Sea ventured beyond discreet limits.

One dawn Admiral Togo caught most of it off the coast of Korea and torpedoed it without warning. The declaration of war came later.

Russia, which knows Japan better than we, sees the same sort of ruling clique, the same popular psychology, in Japan to-day as surprized her in 1904.

Abandonment of her temporarily time-serving policy of yielding to Japan, followed since September, 1931, will quickly bring, believes the Kremlin, the surprize attack initiating war.

But the Kremlin to-day is hard to catch by surprize. It expects the worst, always. Experience, however, lies behind Russia's expectation of war with Japan soon.

The Soviet-Japanese tension has developed logically. In 1929 when the Soviet punished Chang Hsueh-liang, Chinese satrap of Manchuria, for driving Russian management off the Chinese-Eastern Railway, it effected a gentleman's agreement with the Japanese military in Manchuria that each would stay out of the picture when the other had a local issue to settle with the Chinese. But in 1931 the Japanese followed up by driving the Russians from their own sphere of influence. Through the tool of "Manchukuo" and with the argument of military necessity the Japanese actually took possession of the railroad.

The Soviet offered to sell. Whether this was sincere or a play for time remains unknown. The Japanese regarded it as evidence of a willingness to take whatever the conqueror in a fit of generosity might wish to give, and get out. The Japanese eventually countered with fifty million yen to the Soviet's final two hundred and fifty million gold rubles. Then they made the insulting proposal that since the value of a ruble is purely imaginary anyway, Moscow might "fix" the ruble so that the two amounts would be equal! There that matter stands.

A BEAR AROUND THE CORNER
—Knott in the Dallas *News*

Meanwhile there have been clashes on the border, arrests by Japanese and Manchukuo officers of Russian officials, charges and countercharges of aid to "Chinese Bandits," demands that Russia bring back rolling stock she ran across the border before Japanese troops seized the line, charges of Japanese fostering of "White Russian" plots, attacks on Russians in Japan, and a series of violent incidents on the fishing waters of the coast. The only clash in which Moscow ever "let down" the Gaypayoo in face of a threat from a foreign Power occurred here.

Japan's Ambitions

General Araki and his fellows in Japan have set the whole resources and mentality of the empire to the heroic (from their viewpoint) task of building a West Pacific Empire in this decade. Necessary to the self-sufficient empire they envision, are the great wheat valleys of the Nonni, Sungari, and Amur: flat and open, ready for tractor and gang-plow, capable of feeding one-third of the Japanese people, who are being trained to eat bread. Equally necessary are the great fishing grounds of the maritime province and Kamchatka. Japan's fishing industry is not the greatest fishing industry in the world; it is the largest industry in Japan. Japan can not be always quarreling with Russia about the leases necessary to keep this basic industry alive. It is essential to the food and employment of her people; its ships and their officer personnel are the powerful First Auxiliary to her Imperial Navy. She can not always be sending gunboats to bluff down Gaypayoo men who run Japanese fishermen out of Russian waters. Since the Soviet gave its fish industry a five-year plan, and began building canneries with equipment and experts imported from Seattle and Alaska, its policy has been to cramp down on Japanese poaching and discontinue Japanese leases. Japanese gunboats, of course, win the argument in each case. But why not end it once and for all?

The Baikal Border

Necessary to Japan from the military and strategic angle is a border at Lake Baikal, protected by two hundred miles or so of forts and an air-base or two between the tip of the world's greatest fresh-water lake and the shifting sands of the Gobi desert. (It is impossible for a modern army to go around, to the north or south.) Japan is now protecting 2,000 miles of border against Russia. Manchuria and Korea are at present geographically unstrategic possessions, but would make a solid unit with trans-Baikal Siberia. General Araki's own Blood Brotherhood crowd have threatened him, recently, with patriotic assassination if he did not soon "rectify" Japan's border in this serious direction, giving the nation's forces the necessary freedom to proceed in China and on the Pacific.

Fourthly, necessary to Japan's domination of China, to her effecting of the "Pan-Asian Alliance" or the "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine"—in short, her *welt-politik*—is the putting of Russia off the Pacific, the blocking of Russian access to China and the South Seas, and the crushing of Russia's prestige among the colored peoples. Either Japan or Russia must lead Asia. Either she or Russia must control China's oil market—to "illuminate" with a specific instance.

Fifthly, the growing menace of Communism in university and labor circles in

(Continued on page 35)

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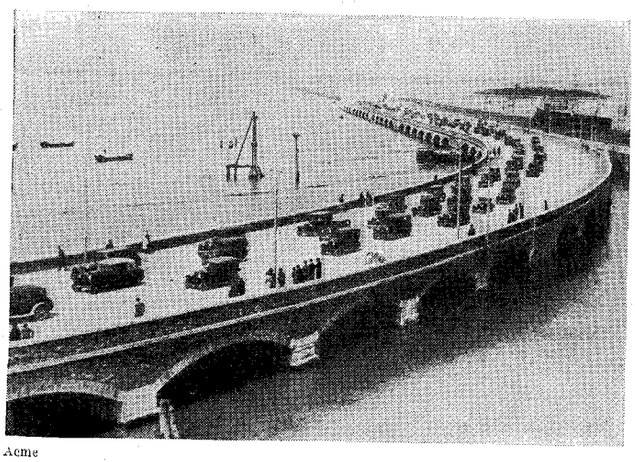
Italian Fascism as a Business Proposition

The Corporative Theory of the Italian Fascist State is That the Nation Exists Through Productive Effort and So All Such Effort Should Be "Disciplined" for the Benefit of All the People

THE economic transformation which the Fascist system has wrought in Italy merits the closest attention of the rest of the world, which is apt to think of Fascism merely as a form of political dictatorship. But that is only one aspect of it, whereas the other part of it, and in all probability the most important and the most enduring part, is a new economic system. This was the remark of the London *Times* in noticing a report on economic conditions in Italy written by R. M. A. E. Turner, the Commercial Counselor of the British Embassy in Rome. This great experiment, as Mr. Turner called it, is evolving "a form of social economic life more suitable, according to its protagonists, to the social, economic and ethical conditions obtaining in the world to-day than that which the rest of the civilized world is endeavoring to adapt to altered circumstances."



Acme

A MUSSOLINI ACHIEVEMENT

The bridge connecting Venice with the mainland

The fundamental thought underlying the corporative theory, according to the report, is that the nation exists as the result of productive effort, and that all productive effort must therefore be "disciplined" for the benefit of the whole, that is, of the State. The movement has established a system of trade gilds or corporations, as organs of the State. There are six of them, and each is divided into confederations of employers and employees. There is also a separate confederation of professional men and artists. The essence of the gild idea is that the interest of employers and employed are not opposed but common. Strikes and lockouts are equally illegal. The State exercises compulsory arbitration whenever the disputants are unable to settle a difference between themselves.

All those engaged in production are encouraged to regard themselves as the servants of the State which is there to intervene, as the report stated, only "where private initiative is lacking or insufficient, or where the political interests of the State are involved."

In practise, as *The Times* has noted, the Fascist State has intervened actively in the sphere of distribution, sparingly in that of production and, in contradistinction to Communism, not at all in consumption. The ration queues of Moscow are of course as alien to the Fascist régime, this daily pointed out, as in the wholly State plan of production which has utterly destroyed individual initiative in the U. S. S. R. Mistakes have been made, but advocates of the corporative organization claim that Italy to-day "is in a somewhat better position than her neighbors."

This modest claim seems to be borne out by a good many features of the economic life of the country, *The Times* noted, and said there could be little doubt that the mass of the working-class population, at first opposed to Fascism because the Socialists and Communists whom it attacked belonged preponderately to the working class, have accepted Mr. Mussolini as their friend. In no sphere have the wisdom and the energy of Il Duce been so undeniably successful and so well rewarded as in agriculture. The vast schemes of land reclamation, of fertilization, and of settlement, and the introduction of more intensive methods of cultivation, have alone put the country under an enormous debt to its Fascist Government.

New towns have been built and large districts rescued from the scourge of malaria. Hardly less spectacular has been the increase in the use of hydro-electric power. The utilization of the hydraulic forces of Northern Italy, *The Times* pointed out, has made the country far less dependent than it was on foreign coal, just as the extension of the area under wheat cultivation has virtually made Italy independent of foreign supplies.

In the financial sphere there has been a wise avoidance of foreign loans and the debts abroad of the Italian State—apart from War Debts—amount to a comparatively small sum. The budgetary position is not satisfactory, it appears, for the deficit in the State accounts was still growing when the Commercial Counselor of the British Embassy at Rome wrote his report, but on the whole he said, "the general tendency in the country is toward optimism." In a word *The Times* found that Fascism so far has suited Italy, yet it observed that the relative success of the experiment is of course no sort of reason why it should suit other countries which differ from Italy in geographical conditions, in the stage of their economic development, in political outlook, and in the characteristics of their individual citizens.

Australia's Aboriginal Blacks

Altho the mildest type of men, whose wives and children are the most hospitable of people, the aboriginal Australian blacks are roused to fury and defense when attacked. Lately they killed some Japanese who had carried off and ill treated, and in a few cases murdered, some women of their tribe. So the Australian Government sent a military force into the region of Arnhem Land to restore order, which it did.

The event brought the Australian black again into the limelight and a special correspondent of the London *Observer* gave an account of this remarkable people. The typical Western Australian black is physically a fine figure of a man, altho his legs might be thought thin when compared with those of the white man. But their feats of endurance have shown their capacity to endure hunger and thirst for long periods. Their appetites are commensurate with their prowess and the amount of food and water they can consume is incredibly large. Two men have been known to eat between them a large kangaroo weighing fifty pounds and it is no rarity for a man to eat a whole emu by himself. Even aboriginal children, it seems, will eat at one sitting twice as much as the average healthy white man. Their drinking capacity corresponds to their appetite for food. Numerous authenticated cases exist of drinkers imbibing a gallon of water in one thirst-slacking.

Ordinarily they make no camps, it seems, but on the occasion of feast celebrations or failure of the wild crops or wide-spread shortage of water, they gather in groups of families with twenty or thirty people in a group, instead of spreading their rough tents singly all over the countryside. Wandering about in search of good hunting grounds, they sometimes strike good patches and make their nearest approach to a settlement by building a haphazard collection of scattered wurlies, flimsy affairs of skins and sticks. A wurly offers very little protection from cold and wet, from both of which the blacks suffer intensely. When the rains catch them on the march, as they often do, they do not trouble to erect wurlies, but take what shelter is provided by the linking of the branches of adjacent bushes into some sort of arbor, under which they lie, always cold and wet.

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The Franco-German Approach to Friendship

WHEN Chancellor Hitler spent two hours in conversation with the French Ambassador to Germany, André Francois-Poncet, the first step was taken toward an understanding between the Third Republic and the Third Reich. Also it was the first time since Germany on October 14 bruskly announced her withdrawal from the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference that she appeared in the European diplomatic picture.

The meeting between the Chancellor was said to have been very informal and tho the German press were reticent in discussing it, and spoke of the conversations as difficult and likely to be protracted, still it was admitted that a beginning had been made in "an atmosphere of objectivity and goodwill." The points emphasized by Chancellor Hitler, according to a wireless to the New York *Times* from Paris, were that Germany must be treated as a great Power and not as an inferior. Fifteen years have passed, the Chancellor remarked, and the time had come for a new start toward a cooperative life in Europe.

At the same time Germany was most anxious to avoid giving justification to French uneasiness about her intentions, the Chancellor declared, and she would therefore limit her armaments to a figure in accord with her friendly intentions toward her neighbors. She would not oppose any additional guaranties of security such as defensive alliances which France might feel she needed. Two things, the Chancellor said, must at all cost be removed. First: Germany's sense of restriction and imposed inferiority; second, French uneasiness.

He avowed that he was directing his whole policy toward the removal of these two obstacles in the way of peace and with this purpose in view urged that the problem of the Saar should be settled as soon as possible. He recognized that the League of Nations was a party in the discussion, but contended a real settlement must be made between France and Germany. So long as there was no settlement there would be friction, and therefore it was most desirable in his opinion to discuss the problem at once and finally and not let it drag on another year.

Among cabled editorials from the European press to THE LITERARY DIGEST the Berlin *Montagspost* observed that the importance of the interview between the Chancellor and the Ambassador "lies in the fact that the visit represents the first French acceptance of suggestions Hitler made when Germany left the League." So it considered it "a symptom that French politicians are no longer impassive concerning these suggestions." The Berlin *Nachtausgabe* maintained that the English, French and Italian press were drawing far-reaching and premature conclusions. Altho it might be assumed that the Chancellor and the French Ambassador conversed on disarmament and the Saar, this newspaper held that conclusions might be formed only "where Hitler dealt with these problems publicly."

Keystone

André Francois-Poncet

The Paris *Temps*, called a semiofficial organ of the French Foreign Office, remarked that the world should remember that France has never refused to negotiate with any Power, but "it is imperative to know first exactly what subjects Germany wants to discuss and also under what conditions," and it added:

"The peaceful policy of France has been clearly defined, and we should guard against any brilliant but dangerous surprizes."

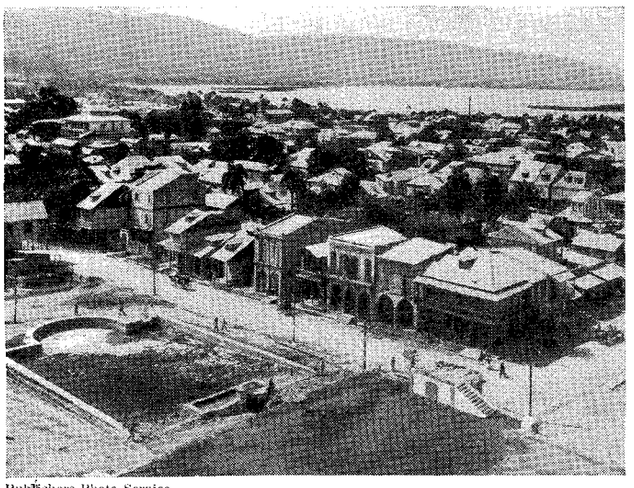
The British Attitude

Following closely the conversation of Chancellor Hitler with Ambassador Francois-Poncet, Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council, made in the House of Commons what was called "the clearest statement that has come so far from the British Government on the critical European situation." As quoted in a London cable to the New York *Times*, he said, "under no circumstances will there be allowed a return to competition in armaments," and "there can be no status of inferiority for Germany." "We, the French and the Italians must get in direct touch with her, and we will do all in our power to help France and Germany to reach an understanding." He said further:

"To France I would say this: They and we are inheritors and possessors of great and ancient civilizations. If what we have preserved and what we have to give to the world should be lost, then, in my opinion, the world would not be worth living in."

Haiti Becomes Hispaniola

The second largest island in area and population in the West Indies, which for years has been known as the Island of Haiti, and comprises the Republics of Haiti and of Santo Domingo, is making its appearance on official United States maps and in publications as Hispaniola. The change was made in accordance with the decision of the United States Geographic Board, according to Washington Associated Press dispatches, and it gave back to the island the name bestowed on it by Christopher Columbus when he discovered it on December 6, 1492.



Publishers Photo-Service

The city and harbor of Haiti

Actually he called the Island La Española or little Spain, and Hispaniola, is an anglicization of the name given to it by Columbus. The city of Santo Domingo, founded by his brother Bartholomew in 1496, was for long the center of Spanish power in America.

It was possibly convenience rather than either beauty or history which decided the Geographic Board to make the change, in the opinion of the New York *Herald Tribune*, which pointed out that Haiti was the original Carib name for the island. But it has always been a nuisance to distinguish between the whole island, when it is called by that name, and the Republic of Haiti, which occupies only one-half of it. Moreover, according to this newspaper, it was a palpable injustice to Santo Domingo, which occupies the other half.

The revival of Hispaniola, a name which "tolls like a silver ship's bell in some great galleon, or booms like the surf on a palm-fringed beach." Its resonant syllables are described as being instinct with all the flash of color of the Spanish Indies in the days when the plate ships came home from Vera Cruz or Nombre de Dios Bay, when the treasure-laden pack-mules jingled over the old paved trail from Panama Vieja, and the English pirates and Spanish pro-consuls fought for empire, along with the adventurous and the riff-raff of a half-a-dozen other nationalities, under the sparkling sunlight of the Caribbean.

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Immunity As the Chief Task of Future Medicine

Resistance to Disease Differs With Age, Sex and Race, and Is Largely a Natural Process, But Artificial Immunization Has Already Saved Innumerable Lives

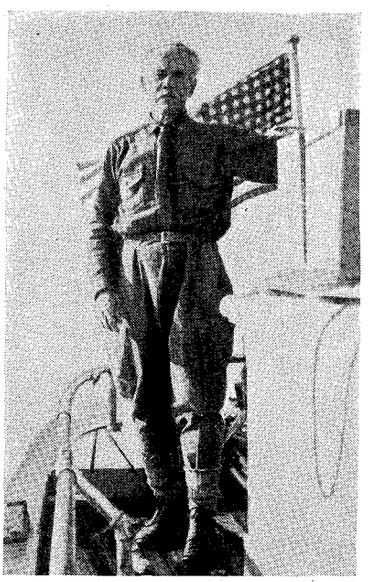
By Dr. Aleš Hrdlička
Curator, Division of Physical Anthropology, United States National Museum

THE principal field of future medicine will be to learn more about the different immunities, and to discover more efficient ways of applying the knowledge for the benefit of man, as well as that of his domesticated animals.

Immunity may most briefly and generally be defined as a resistance of the organism to disease. And as disease, in the main, means the poisoning of the organism by the toxins produced by different micro-organisms that have invaded or "infected" the body, immunity in the last analysis is really a resistance, in all probability of a chemical nature, to the poisons and micro-organisms of the different infections.

Immunity differs with age, sex and race, and under different environmental conditions.

It is common knowledge that persons beyond a certain age are not liable to children's diseases, nor are children, in general, liable to diseases of old age. In the course of life the system gains, but also loses, some elements the nature of which is as yet unknown, which render it less or more liable to various diseases.



Dr. Hrdlička on one of his many anthropological expeditions

The two sexes, as well known by the insurance companies and departments of health, are not liable in an equal degree to the same infections.

There are also great differences in racial immunities. It was the absence of immunity against smallpox, measles, and certain other diseases brought into this continent by the white man and the Negro, that decimated and in places almost destroyed the American natives; on the other hand, they were more immune than the whites to diphtheria, typhoid fever, some skin infections and other bacterial disorders. Parts of the Negro race are largely immune to malaria; the Eskimo until the last thirty years was practically immune to caries of the teeth even where in contact with whites; and there are many other such racial peculiarities.

Under changed conditions of food, environment, hygiene in general, and all debilitating conditions, various immunities of our system may be weakened or even perhaps destroyed. A serious illustration of such a change for the worse may now be witnessed among the Alaskan Eskimos where, due to changes of habits and especially in diet, there is noted a progressive increase of caries, which, as mentioned above, was formerly non-existent. On the other hand, there has been observable within the last twenty-five years among the Indians, the Eskimos and also other peoples, a gradual increase of immunity to tuberculosis.

A Natural Process

Immunization is largely a natural process, resulting from either a fortunate "constitution," or from the results of a reaction of the organism to an attack of one or another of the different infections; but immunizations against certain diseases such as smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid, etc., can also be produced artificially and have already saved innumerable lives and a vast amount of suffering.

Precisely what the chemical immunity against any disease consists of is not as yet definitely known. It may be due to the presence in the body fluids and tissues of substances which serve either as antidotes to the poisons generated by an infection, or which paralyze or kill the micro-organisms causing the infection. But there is also the possibility that such antibodies do not exist fully formed in the body liquids and cells, but are produced under the influence of the nervous system by the glands of internal secretion or the blood and other cells when the infection begins to threaten.

Immunity against any disease may be partial or complete; and it may be temporary as, for instance, after a cold; or will last for years, as in the case of vaccinations against smallpox, and then weaken; or it may last throughout life and be even transmitted to the progeny. It is thus that we find whole families more or less immune to certain infections. "Predisposition" to any particular disease can be explained as more or less of a lack of immunity toward the particular infection.

A considerable amount of safeguard from various diseases may be had by keeping the system in the best condition of health; this, however, is not a true chemical immunity and will last only as long as the health remains at a high standard.

Diseases of Various Races

The peoples of northern Europe are relatively immune to goiter and cretinism, both of which are common in the Alpine regions. The population of Iceland for a long time was apparently immune to whooping-cough; but this was and remains a frequent affliction in the Scandinavian countries and in northern Europe.

The Jewish people in general seem rather susceptible to diabetes, cancer, obesity, and nervous disorders, but are more immune than the rest of the whites to tuberculosis.

The Negro's immunities differ with locality. In America he has shown more immunity than the whites to malaria, yellow fever, measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria. He is largely free from hemorrhoids and varicose veins; but he is more susceptible to tuberculosis, diseases of the heart, lungs and kidneys, and to influenza.

The American full-blood Indian was entirely immune to rickets, largely so to cretinism and cancer, and somewhat more so than the white man to diphtheria, typhoid fever, mental and nervous diseases (excepting epilepsy), and various skin diseases; but he was much less immune than the white to smallpox, measles, tuberculosis, and influenza.

The Eskimos were immune until recent times to dental caries, to various diseases of the skin, to typhoid fever, and various other disorders; but they had and still have the same susceptibilities as the Indian. A. H.

Three-Level Lamp

A new kind of electric lamp that provides three different levels or "brightnesses" of illumination from a single lamp bulb has been announced by engineers of the General Electric Company. The new lamp contains two filaments instead of the usual single filament. Each may be burned separately, or both together.

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What Will the Radio of the Future Be Like?

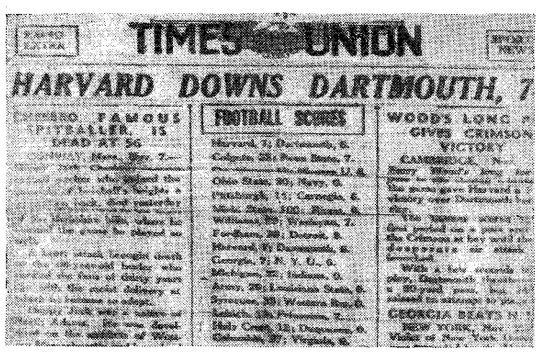
By Edward M. Plummer

RADIO engineers expect that within the next three or four years radio sets within the means of persons of average income will have been developed to such an extent that they will not only receive programs clearly over a much wider range of broadcast bands than the average set of to-day, but they will also provide the new delights of television, and in addition will be able to reproduce actual pictures, newspapers and printed programs, directly in the home.

Every device necessary to achieve these ends has already been invented, a survey shows, and many of them are now awaiting the evolution of public taste before going into factory production.

Already many radios are equipped to play phonograph records. In the future this tendency to provide for the use of records will probably be extended. Television, in the opinion of many engineers, has now been developed to a point where general television broadcasting is practicable, and when this comes about many radio sets will be equipped to receive television programs. Many novel gadgets to be attached to the radio for uses allied to present program reception are in preparation. Among them are motion-picture projectors for sound films that make use of the standard set loudspeaker. These movies can be homemade as well as home shown.

But the latest and one of the most revolutionary devices available for radios of the future is a device that will make it possible for the set to deliver a morning newspaper,


TIMES UNION

HARVARD DOWNS DARTMOUTH, 7

FOOTBALL SCORES

WOOD'S LONG ... GIVES CRIMSON VICTORY

GEORGIA BEATS N. ...

Facsimile reproduction of newspaper by radio

news photos, pictures of radio performers, printed programs and other similar items.

This device, called *facsimile*, is a loudspeaker unit adapted to make lines on paper instead of producing sound. The facsimile receiver can be built in any convenient size, and can print on a roll of paper from the width of a newspaper column to that of a standard-sized daily newspaper. From 2 to 6 o'clock in the morning there is practically no sound broadcasting, radio experts point out, and the facsimile unit can then print the morning-newspaper broadcast over the channels normally used for sound.

While the family is asleep a little loudspeaker diaphragm encased in a special, movable housing, will be traveling swiftly back and forth on a small bar in the facsimile set. At certain points a stylus, which is an automatic fountain pen in this case, will touch a roll of paper and make an inked line on it. These inked lines, one closely below the other, will form letters, words, pictures, maps—whatever the sending station intends to be printed in the paper.

The paper itself will be a continuous roll actuated by clockwork. When the stylus reaches the end of the line, this clockwork will automatically turn the roll a fraction of an inch as the stylus returns to the other side of the bar and begins a new series of short or long lines.

This apparatus is already in use in special instances. Ships at sea receive their daily papers by it. Weather charts of the North Atlantic are broadcast to the navigating officers of the ships by this means. Recently a tabloid newspaper was sent across the ocean by facsimile.

It has been installed in army planes to send maps without the necessity of the plane returning to its base.

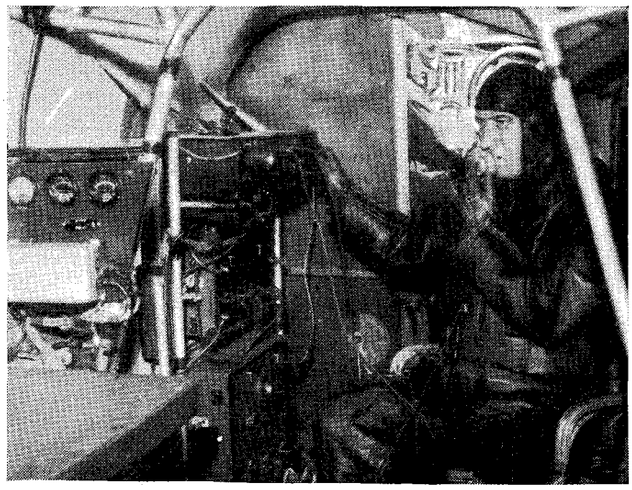
While this and many other new devices have been perfected by radio engineers, manufacturers do not believe that popular taste has been developed sufficiently to make them commercially practical as yet.

Two recent surveys of the radio field showing what the radio instrument of the relatively near future will be like, have been completed. One of these was made by Orestes H. Caldwell, former member of the Federal Radio Commission and editor of *Electronics* and *Radio Retailing*. The other was by Laurence M. Cockaday, editor of *Radio News* and lecturer on general science at New York University.

Mr. Caldwell's survey shows that within the next few years the radio set will probably become more and more of a general entertainment device in the home, utilizing the many new features now perfected.

Mr. Cockaday predicts, as a result of his survey, that the radio of the near future will be self-operating, turning itself off and on and picking up various stations and programs according to a predetermined schedule chosen by the owner.

A wider tone range for the average home set, with more rugged construction of the loudspeaker and the ability to receive foreign broadcasts as clearly as local ones, is the promise for next year made by D. H. Wright, of Wright-DeCoster, Inc., and W. A. Hollister, president of the Lincoln Radio Corp.



Transmitting maps by radio from U. S. Army plane equipped with facsimile transmitting equipment

David Sarnoff, head of the Radio Corporation of America and the man who, as a wireless operator, gave the news of the *Titanic* disaster to the world, also prophesied greater attention to foreign broadcasts.

Powell Crosley, Jr., of the Crosley Radio Company, says that the modernistic trend in cabinets will continue to prevail, in a modified form, during the coming year.

The 1934 sets will be able also to pick up short-wave broadcasts with greater facility because of improvements in receiving antenna and equipment, C. W. Horn, general engineer of the National Broadcasting Company, asserts.

His prediction is supported by E. A. Nicholas, vice-president of R. C. A.-Victor, who expects the all-wave type of receiver to develop an increasing degree of popularity.

Rejuvenation Called Impossible

Rejuvenation of humans through gland therapy is impossible, at least for the present, according to Dr. David Klein, of Chicago, who recently told the American Chemical Society that the failures of experiments in this direction have been "one of the many disappointments to fall to the lot of those working with the endocrines."

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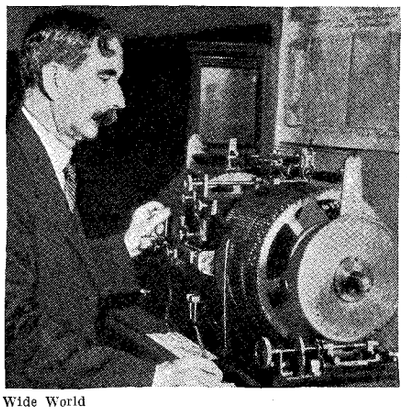
Repeating Weather

One of the foremost proponents of the theory that weather and solar radiation are closely linked is Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. Dr. Abbot reported last week to the National Academy of Sciences that weather everywhere on earth substantially repeats itself every twenty-three years. This interval is approximately double the sun-spot cycle, and corresponds closely to the so-called Hale magnetic sun-spot cycle, named after Dr. George E. Hale, who discovered in 1908, at Mount Wilson Observatory, that the sun-spots are magnetic. Dr. Hale showed that magnetic polarities are opposite in adjacent spots, and moreover that the order of the polarities is opposite in the north and south solar hemispheres. The order of polarities continues unchanged through each eleven-year cycle, but reverses at the beginning of each new period. Hence the magnetic cycle of sun-spots is a period of between twenty-two and twenty-three years.



Wide World

Dr. Abbot and the machine with which he plots the relation of sun-spots to weather

Dr. Abbot's conclusion that weather also repeats itself in about twenty-three years, and that the weather cycles agree closely with the sun's magnetic cycles is based upon weather and solar radiation records kept for many years, and studied with the aid of intricate calculations so cumbersome that Dr. Abbot has constructed a special machine, the "periodometer," to help him.

On the basis of the magnetic cycle Dr. Abbot predicts that world weather in 1956 will be similar in general pattern to that of the year 1933, and that next summer the weather should be like that of 1911. He is cautious, however, and makes a few reservations. Because of variations in the appearance of sun-spots and also because of terrestrial—especially atmospheric—factors, he thinks there might be a lag of a year or so in the reproduction of the cycle.

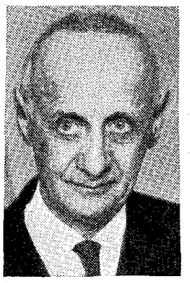
If further research verifies Dr. Abbot's theory, the method may afford a basis for long-range weather forecasting. It does not, of course, give day-by-day forecasts, only general weather conditions, such as average rainfall and temperature.

How Infantile Paralysis Reaches the Brain

Dr. Simon Flexner Discovers That the Olfactory Nerve Is the Path Over Which the Tiny Virus Travels

How does the tiny "filterable virus" that causes infantile paralysis reach the brain?

It may now be stated with certainty that the olfactory nerve—the nerve of smell—is the path over which the invader travels, after gaining entrance to the nose. Dr. Simon Flexner, director of laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, reported to the National Academy of Sciences at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that studies with monkeys had shown the olfactory nerve to be the carrier of the virus, not only from the nose to the brain, but back again to the nasal passages. From there, he says, it escapes to infect other individuals.



International

Dr. Simon Flexner

The virus does not produce detectable changes in the nasal mucous membrane when it enters the nose. Instead, it apparently seeks out the tiny hairlike processes, or *dendrites*, of the olfactory nerve cells that project into the membrane. The dendrites take up the virus and pass it along, by way of the nerve fiber, or *axon*, to the olfactory lobe of the brain, whence it proceeds by nerve connections to more distant parts of the brain and spinal cord. As the virus travels it becomes affixed to the motor nerve cells which control voluntary motion. The resulting injury produces muscular paralysis.

This discovery throws light on the mode of transmission, not only of infantile paralysis, but probably also of other related diseases, such as epidemic encephalitis. It has been assumed for some time that these diseases entered the body through the nose, but the mechanism of transmission from that point to the brain has hitherto been inexplicable.

The olfactory nervous structures are easy targets for the virus. To a considerable extent they are isolated from the blood and lymph, which carry the protective, immune substances effective against impending infections. They furnish an easy, safe pathway for the virus, which encounters the protective substances of the body only after it has reached the central nervous system.

Science Snap-shots

Battling Cosmetic Blindness

With seventeen women and young girls in the United States known to be suffering from eye maladies caused by eyebrow and eyelash dyes containing harmful chemicals, as reported by *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, New York City has taken the first step in line with the Federal Government's plan to amend the Food and Drugs Act by banning the manufacture, sale and use of eye cosmetics known to contain harmful ingredients.

Dyes found to contain aniline derivatives, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluylenediamine, and various dangerous mineral salts, are named in the ban. Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, health commissioner, has promised summary action against any one violating the new ruling. Eyebrow pencils and so-called "mascara" are not included, and may safely be used.

The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness has commended the action of the health commissioner. It is expected that other cities will follow New York's lead.

Largest Underground Blast

What mining engineers say was the largest single charge of explosive ever shot underground, was reported in a recent issue of *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York). It consisted of more than fifty-five tons of blasting powder, and was shot last May in the mine of the Climax Molybdenum Company at Climax, Colorado.

Engineers estimate that 350,000 tons of ore were broken directly by the shot, and that 500,000 tons more were loosened indirectly as a result of caving. The explosive was placed at various depths, all below 400 feet. Beyond starting a small snowslide, there was little to indicate on the surface the tremendous shock loosed below.

Whose Head Is This?

This carved stone head with pop-eyes and features battered like a prize-fighter's was recently discovered by a Civilian Conservation Corps worker at Marseilles, Illinois. It is twelve inches tall, very heavy, and has been worn by long immersion in water. A photograph was sent to Prof. A. R. Kelly, former director of archeological explorations at the University of Illinois, with a request for his opinion. *Science Service* reports his view that the head may be of considerable interest and scientific importance. Prehistoric Mound Building Indians of the Illinois River region, where Marseilles is located, are not known to have made stone figurines as one of their culture traits, Professor Kelly explained.

Science Service

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America Attacks Slum-Clearance Problem

With Federal Aid, Several Leading Cities Are Reclaiming Blighted Areas, Building Model Homes for Families of Meager Income and Providing Work for the Unemployed

IN slum clearance the Federal Government saw a double opportunity for the New Deal—obliterating the blight of civilization in urban centers and offering low-cost housing for the poor and people of small income, and providing work for the unemployed. Among the first developments was the incorporation of the Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation in hospitable Delaware, with an initial capital of $200,000,000. Only three stockholders were listed—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and Robert D. Kohn, director of the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration. The function of the corporation will be "to construct, reconstruct, alter or repair and to aid others in the construction of low-cost housing or slum-clearance projects, apartments or houses." It will not compete with private interest, but rather cooperate with private business for the public benefit. But, under the provision of the National Recovery Act, it possesses the broad power of acquiring by purchase or by the exercise of the power of eminent domain any property necessary in connection with the projects undertaken by it, subject to the approval of the administrator. Up to the end of October the Public Works Administration had approved loans of $38,000,000 for slum clearance, and further loans were in prospect. On three or four projects of slum clearance already approved by the Administrator the land covered with old houses has cost less than $1 per square foot. More will have to be paid in some metropolitan areas, but there will be no opportunity to gouge the Government or any of its agencies. The new homes will be rented or sold outright.

The Federal Emergency Housing Corporation embarked in the real-estate business with an allotment by the Public Works Administration of $100,000,000 from the $3,300,000,000 public-works fund. The first project under consideration was a $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 enterprise of slum clearance in Detroit. About twenty cities in all will be included in the larger program. The low-cost-housing project contemplated for Detroit is two-story fireproof houses to accommodate approximately 2,550 persons. There will be an average of twenty-eight dwellings to each quadrangle, of which four will be in two-family flats and twenty in single, two-story houses. Recreational accessories will be provided.

Housing-division officials are said to view the Detroit project as one of the best that has been devised. The Common Council of Detroit has asked the Governor of Michigan to request the State Legislature to enact a bill enabling the city to set up a housing commission with authority to take over the project, which will be financed by a PWA loan and a grant secured by revenue bonds. Amortization will be spread over thirty-five years, with the Government benefiting from the revenues until reimbursed. Other benefit flowing from the slum clearance and new construction will be employment for 2,000 men working thirty hours a week for six months.

In New York the Regional Plan Association of that city has worked out a "new formula" for the rebuilding of blighted areas at moderate rentals. The plans are applied to a theoretical rehabilitation of a forty-one-acre tract in Queens, for which five designs are presented. One would be a model development under the State Board of Housing, at $10 a room, contemplating a population of 6,000 and a density of 145 persons per acre. The higher cost design proposes tall elevator buildings and more extensive street and walkway space and more elaborate recreational facilities. The rooms would rent at an average of $21 monthly. Surrounding these would be a series of apartment buildings, six stories high, with three-story walk-up extensions, designed with continuous windows to provide maximum light. For these the rentals had not been worked out. In all cases plenty of space would be allowed for light, air and recreational facilities.

THE FIRST SPRING IN CHATHAM VILLAGE

Demonstration Units

In Washington the Public Works Administration will construct two demonstration units. The layout will probably be a combination of two-family dwellings and three-story apartments, which will cover only 40 per cent. of the ground, leaving room for courts, playgrounds and other community facilities. It is Cleveland, however, that aspires to the distinction of becoming the "housing capital of the nation"—a "laboratory for slum clearance and low-cost housing," as the Tennessee River Valley is to be made a demonstration in regional planning and development. The project is in the hands of the Cleveland Homes, Inc., a limited-dividend corporation, which has already arranged to borrow $12,000,000 from the Federal Government. The plans provide for restoration of a one-hundred-acre site in the heart of the slum area. Here 4,000 family residences are to be built to rent on the average of $8.25 per room per month. The land, it is expected, will be purchased at a price ranging from 75 cents to $1 per square foot. The banks, which own much of the property, are expected to exchange their holdings for debentures of the Cleveland Homes, Inc. The buildings will be two- and three-story apartments and two-story fireproof homes, arranged in groups. Room will be left for parks, playgrounds and other open spaces.

Boston is also engaged in a slum clearance program, and Cincinnati is reconstructing its entire 14,000,000-square-foot basin district. St. Louis and Indianapolis have borrowed Federal money for similar purposes, and most of the other large cities of the country are already engaged, or preparing to engage, in wiping out their squalid districts and building new homes for families of meager income.

Chatham Village, standing on historical Mount Washington overlooking Pittsburgh's business section, is already a successful experiment in group housing built and administered by the Buhl Foundation. The homes are neither separate houses on narrow lots, nor apartments, nor the ugly row of houses so familiar in all cities. They are a combination and an amplification of these. The residents are of the upper strata of white-collar workers. Doubting the advantage of home ownership, the proprietors have managed to rent first-class homes for an average of $11.53 per room per month, which gives them—all they expect—5 per cent. on the capitalization of a million dollars. A. R. W. M.

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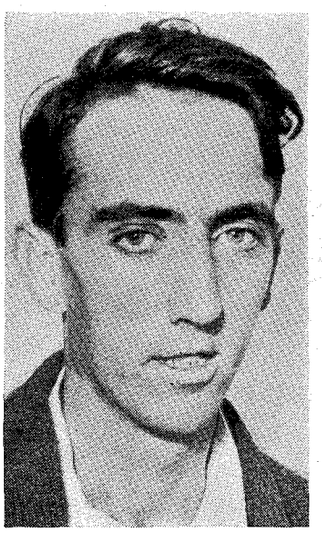
Supreme Court Denies Boy Objector

Holds That No Substantial Federal Question Is Involved in the Appeal Brought for Ennis H. Coale

Ennis H. Coale, twenty-year-old conscientious objector, must take military training at the University of Maryland or go elsewhere for his studies. Holding that no substantial Federal question was involved, the Supreme Court of the United States has turned thumbs down on the student's appeal from a decision by the Maryland Court of Appeals which upheld the validity of the State law requiring military training. His only recourse now is through legislative action.



Ennis H. Coale

The appeal was brought in the boy's behalf by his father, Howard Cronin Coale, a Maryland farmer, member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who had drilled his son in the belief that war is "contrary to the teachings of Christ." The boy also had heard sermons against military training from his pastor, and in his first trial, in which his position was upheld, stood upon the fact that the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church adopted a resolution in 1932 to support conscientious scruples against participation in military training or military service, and to petition the Government "to cease to support financially all military training in civil education institutions."

The University of Maryland is a land-grant college, and offers a course in military instruction, but, under a ruling of the Attorney-General of the United States and under the practise of the Federal department in charge of the disbursement of moneys to land-grant colleges, there is no Federal requirement that military training be compulsory. The University of Maryland excuses members of the Society of Friends from taking the military course, but held that the Church of which young Coale and his family are members is not a religious organization which is definitely opposed to instruction of this kind. On his entrance Coale refused to take the training, and was suspended, the suspension being upheld by the Board of Regents over the protests of 125 Methodist clergymen of the Baltimore area.

In protesting against military training to the president of the university, Dr. Raymond A. Pearson, young Coale cited six reasons for his position. These included conscientious scruples against war or preparation for war, a belief that the United States should not prepare for war after signing the Paris peace pact, a conviction that "one's ideas of good citizenship should not come from a paid officer of the War Department," a belief that the funds devoted to that instruction could be better used, and his feeling that as a member of the Methodist Church and the Epworth League, "which are against compulsory military training," he "could not take such a course."

In its decision reversing the lower court, the Maryland Court of Appeals said:

"In preparing for defense, a military training for those who may be called upon to take arms in defense of their country is a necessary incident thereto, and any effort on the part of the people to hinder or defeat the Government in doing so should not be countenanced by the courts so long as the Government acts in the lawful exercise of such power."

The Methodist General Conference petitioned educational institutions to exempt from compulsory military training Methodists who are conscientious objectors.

Other denominations which formally oppose compulsory military training are the Northern Baptist Convention, the General Council of the Congregational and Christian Churches, the International Convention of Disciples of Christ, the General Conference of Friends, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the General Synod of Reformed Church in America, the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America and the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church. The Federal Council of Churches also has taken a similar position.

Universal Bible Sunday

The Universal Bible Sunday falls this year on December 10, and the American Bible Society, New York, has mailed material on its observance to 98,000 pastors. The President and the Governors of twenty-eight States have endorsed the observance.

"Every one of us," wrote President Roosevelt, "must gain satisfaction and strength through the practical application of the teachings of Christianity, for they affect the individual lives of men and women everywhere. I am confirmed in my deep belief that God is marching on."

Prize Young Citizens

Prize pups, bulls, hogs and hens; prize corn, carrots, cabbages and chrysanthemums—and then someone slapped his thigh as an idea struck him: Why not prize young citizens? A blue-ribbon pup for a blue-ribbon boy, as it were. Or a blue-ribbon chrysanthemum on a blue-ribbon girl. It seems rather out of order, in this day of splendid hogs, that there are so many children, who, like little, black Topsy, "just growed."

And then the reformers and thinkers man the societies—how many are there?—to inquire into the causes of juvenile delinquency and the crowded condition of the reform schools, jails and other institutions of higher learning. Which is not saying, of course, that these societies are not needed and that many of them are not beginning at the beginning—catching the child while he is still young and tender and training his complexes before they get out of hand.

To get on with the story, in Omaha, *The World-Herald* and the American Legion sponsored a young citizens' contest. From thirteen districts into which the State was divided twenty-six girls and twenty-six boys were entered and subjected to grueling intelligence, personality, mental alertness and physical tests. Then medals were to be awarded, five to each sex.

It was all very exciting. In the personality test seventy-seven questions were put to the youthful contestants. Here are some of them: Would you say that you are cynical about members of the opposite sex generally? Can you stand pain quietly? Have you ever been afraid that you might jump off when you were on a high place? Is there a conflict in your nature between sex and morality?

The intelligence tests were from questions used by the United States Army in similar examinations, which, by the way, resulted in mass flunking. The answers had to be put down rapidly, before time was called. Here are some: If you find a man who has hanged himself, you should (state what). Five P.M. is a rush hour on streetcars because (state why). If it takes seven men two days to dig a 140-foot drain, how many men are needed to dig it in half a day?

The mental alertness test consisted of a maze of catch questions, each to be answered in six minutes. Try this one on Johnny: The numerals from 1 to 9 are in a row. If 7 is more than 5, then cross out the number 6 unless 6 is more than 8, in which case draw a line under the number 7.

This is not silly, said Dr. Charles Fordyce, of the University of Nebraska, who helped with the tests. Answer the questions in the allotted time, and the result will show how smart one is.

The prize winners represent a cross-section of America: Angela Peatrowsky, Leola Westover, Joyce Liebendorfer, Maxine Federle, Marie Kotouc, Robert McFarland, Gerald Gillan, Charles Haynes, Harold Grovert, and Chester McDonald.

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Ancient Flemish Art in New York

Two Panels From Leningrad, Among the Earliest Oil-Paintings, Hold Metropolitan Visitors With Their Realism of Treatment and Poignancy of Feeling

A SENSATION in art circles is the recent acquisition by the Metropolitan Museum of "The Crucifixion" and "Last Judgment" by Hubert van Eyck.

These two small panels, perhaps representing parts of a triptych, come from the Hermitage Gallery in Leningrad, and are regarded as highly important to the painter, since they are among the earliest oil-paintings in existence.

The two Flemish van Eycks, Hubert and Jan, are assigned to the first quarter of the fifteenth century, but we must wait till 1845 for documentary history of these paintings, when, having been acquired in Spain by the Russian diplomat, Tatistchef, they were bequeathed to Czar Nicholas I, and were placed in the Hermitage. There they were attributed to the younger brother Jan, but the most recent judgment, supported by Mr. Burroughs of our Museum, is that Hubert was the painter.

What has interested the general public, so that from the time the paintings were put on view there has been a constant group about them, is their combination of realistic treatment and of poignant feeling.

In the Museum *Bulletin* Mr. Bryson Burroughs, the director, has written a vivid description of the two panels. Of the "Crucifixion" we read:

"All the figures crowding the Crucifixion panel are separate and distinct creations. The emotion and the circumstances of each are delineated with the power of a great dramatic poet. The corpse of Christ is horrible and awful, His arms stretched and strained with the weight of the body, His jaw sagging with the mouth open and the teeth showing. How bitterly our painter hated those who surrounded the crosses—all but the centurion who recognizes the divinity of Christ—the brutal, impassive soldiers to whom the occasion is just something in the day's work, those who regard with satisfaction the execution as a triumph of law and order, the idle onlookers with their carelessness or their amused curiosity, those who have come to the Crucifixion as to a spectacle!"

The sorrowing group at the foot of the Cross surrounding the Mother is feelingly described in the words of Mr. Burroughs:

Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

"The Last Judgment," by H. van Eyck. Upper part of the panel

"With what compassion he has painted the Holy People! They have turned away from the unbearable sight; only the kneeling Magdalen faces the Cross. In her passionate grief, she wrings her outstretched hands and calls on her Lord, her beautiful head thrown far back in a frenzy of despair. The Mother of God, the dignity of her divine destiny forgotten, is a poor, broken old woman whose Son has been executed before her eyes; swooning, she sinks huddled in her mantle, and Saint John, his face contorted with anguish, supports her inert body. The Holy Women sob and whimper in their grief. The poignancy of the expression of these people has scarcely to this day been equaled in painting."

The Crucifixion panel has a single dominant motive. "The Last Judgment," the upper part of which we reproduce, lacks this unity. The lower part is a Doré-like commingling of bodies in torment. Mr. Burroughs writes this of the detail we show:

"In the upper part a pitying Christ sits as judge, between Mary (no longer the hopeless mortal who faints with grief before the Cross, but a radiant celestial being) and Saint John the Baptist. Above them in birdlike attitudes hover angels, some carrying the instruments of the Passion, some blowing long trumpets. Directly below is Paradise. On two benches, like priests at matins, sit the Apostles, each a distinct personality. A procession of virgins appears between the benches. Round them are the holy souls. A smiling angel greets a king, another hails Christ, calling His attention to a monk who is being ushered into the Presence. Naked souls have placed themselves under the Virgin's cloak."

It is necessary to use a lens to bring out the full qualities of these multitudinous figures, and this the Museum supplies.

That ardent advocate of modern art, Henry McBride of the New York *Sun*, draws a contrast between modern painting and the work of these early masters:

"The quality of the work—it saddens one somewhat to discover—is something that has definitely departed from modern art, and it has departed so completely that one wonders how it ever could have been.

"For one thing, moderns no longer have the eyes. For another, they no longer have passion. The electric lights have ruined vision and the disillusionments of science have impaired faith even in what we do see.

"At the same time science has got us We can not, living in this world, discard the temporary benefits of the radio, the airplane and, of course, our world-famous bath-tubs. Who is there who would, even if he could, throw all this baggage out of the window to resume the simple thinking of Hubert van Eyck in the fifteenth century?"

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A New Kind of Historian of the Stage

In Her Impersonations of Famous Actresses, Dorothy Sands Portrays the Development of the American Theater

Miss Dorothy Sands is well established as one of the most interesting of present-day entertainers.

Accomplished as an actress who is faithful to the legitimate art of acting while broadening her scope to the field of the mimic, she becomes in a sense a vital historian of the theater.

These qualities are more vividly shown

Photograph by Ben Pinchot, New York

DOROTHY SANDS

In her impersonation of Lotta Crabtree as "The Marchioness"

in her new entertainment, "Our Stage and Stars," where against a background of historical comment she constructs a line of development from the earliest days of the American drama to the present.

She begins by shaking the dust from that play by Royal Tyler, presented at the John Street Theater, New York, in 1787. It is a revelation, she tells us, of "the first flapper," a deceitful Miss in furbelows and farthingale, whose wiles are used to bolster that post-revolutionary native sentiment that "to be American is to be right."

From this we pass to a traveling company of artizan actors in frontier parts revealing the poverty of resource to which such actors were condemned, as well as the esthetic hunger of the isolated people to whom they ministered.

When Miss Sands brings her history down to the time of Lotta Crabtree, auditors begin to rake over old memories, and rejoice in the soubrette antics of "*The Marchioness*" with her song and banjo, that brought the vivacious Lotta her fortune of millions.

The consummate actress in Miss Sands is revealed in her impersonation of Ethel Barrymore in "Captain Jinks," Lillian Russell as she made her début at Tony Pastor's, and Frances Starr in "The Easiest Way."

Miss Sands invades the cinema field to the extent of showing us three heroines of the vampire type—Theda Bara, Greta Garbo, and Mae West. These ladies of the screen perform their allurements on a chaise longue, endeavoring to wring "the papers" from their discarded admirers.

Her impersonation of Miss West is already familiar to audiences, and the two newcomers to her program ably stand, or rather recline, with their predecessor.

"What gives it all distinction in the theater," writes Brooks Atkinson in the New York *Times*, "is the extraordinary versatility of Miss Sands as an actress. She can play broad or deep. She can mock and travesty, or she can stride honestly to the point."

What British Royalty Reads

When we printed last week the news about the poetry prize established by King George there was aroused a natural curiosity about the literary tastes of the King and his family.

Recent facts have come to light showing that the family are all readers, tho their time is so largely occupied with affairs of state and ceremonial.

State papers are the natural preoccupation of the King, and his relaxed hours are enlivened by Edgar Wallace and P. G. Wodehouse. Biographies and tales of the sea are among his choices, the latter coming naturally from his seafaring youth. The Queen is regarded as the intellectual of the family.

She is a "collector" and a furnisher, so her reading is extensive in such fields. Princess Mary, as well as the boys, were early encouraged by their mother to read, and the Princess has followed her mother's tastes with a preference for Galsworthy among novelists.

Kipling wins the heart of the Prince of Wales, who has his books in de-luxe editions. But his library is well stocked with books on sports.

The serious Duke of York, whom the Prince has sometimes indicated as the natural successor to the throne, affects works on economics, copartnership and industrial welfare.

The Duke of Gloucester likes books on military history, while Prince George is the modernist and romantic. Clever as a linguist, his taste affects many phases of continental literature.

A French Artist on French Art

The Brummer Gallery, New York, shows the twenty-four tons of sculpture by Brancusi, brought to this country by Marcel Duchamp, whose "Nude Descending the Stairs" has recalled to Chicago Fair visitors its earlier sensational exposure in New York. Monsieur Duchamp made a remark to Laurie Eglington of *The Art News* (New York) that might be pondered by those who run too violently after modern French art. He says:

"In Paris we have inflation of painting, just as you have it over here in dollars, only ours has been going on since the war. Artists, once having found a formula for painting, have used it for making money, selling their stuff like so many beans. Altho much money has been derived from wide-spread sales, posterity will never see a great deal of the work we rave about because of the too frequent use of bad pigments."

The interview with Duchamp unconsciously furnishes a comment on modern art that enlarges one observation on van Eyck by Mr. McBride, quoted on the preceding page:

"For the last hundred years we have been in an era of painting for the sake of painting such as was not known two hundred years, nor yet four hundred years back. Fra Angelico, for instance, had no idea of painting for its own sake; he aimed merely at glorifying religion. Recently, however, we are almost totally absorbed in a love of brush stroke. Emotion, even, is to-day subordinated to the hand and everything is concentrated in the success of the brush stroke. What we refer to as *sensibilité* is in the brush stroke rather than through it. The imagination does not ask more than that . . . it is a sort of humility. It is not any more what I, the artist, feel . . . the head is there to translate what the eye sees."

Gettysburg, 70 Years After

On November 19, seventy years ago, Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address, and though it was a failure. Says the Philadelphia *Record:*

"Ward H. Lamon, chief marshal of the parade, who stood beside the President, quoted him as saying: 'Lamon, that speech won't scour. It is a flat failure and the people are disappointed.' "

The audience was small, but 8,000 persons heard it recited this year, and cheered its conclusion. Lincoln was impersonated by Dr. Lincoln Caswell, dressed in black homespun clothes and wearing an old stovepipe hat.

A score or more Civil War veterans and others who attended the ceremonies in 1863 were present.

In the assembly were Robert Lincoln Beckwith, grandson of Lincoln, Dr. George Balling Lee, grandson of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and Col. Ulysses S. Grant, grandson of U. S. Grant.

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Roller-Bearing Universals—last longer . . . give more satisfactory operation . . . save upkeep.

4-Bearing Crankshaft—checks engine vibration . . . lengthens engine life.

4 Piston Rings—give better compression . . . save oil.

Full Pressure Lubrication—positive oil supply . . . longer engine life . . . lower upkeep cost.

Air Cleaner—keeps out dirt and grit . . . makes engine last longer.

Cast Iron Braking Surface—stops smoothly . . . saves brake relining costs.

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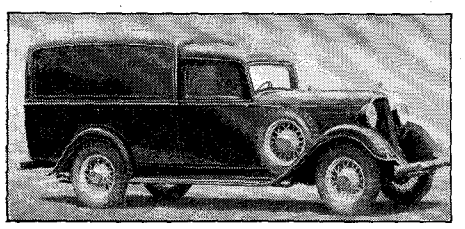

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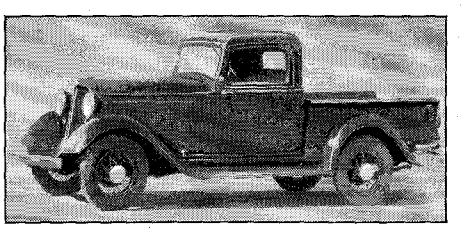

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The Wide-Spread Appeal of Magic

With Many Professional Performers Touring the Country To-Day, Thousands of Amateurs Hav Also Taken Up Legerdemain as a Hobby, and Dealers in Magical Apparatus Flourish

WHERE are the men who pulled rabbits from empty hats, produced goldfish bowls from thin air, who apparently sawed women in two and then restored them to life, caused bodies to float in mid-air, and perpetrated other violations of natural laws on credulous audiences, and who were so common at the beginning of the century?

The theatrical weekly *Variety* recently raised the question, and ventures the explanation that the theatergoing public has lost its taste for conjurers and stage magicians during the last decade. It states further that the construction of the newer theaters makes the effects of the stage magicians difficult of execution, and implies that poor presentation has caused the producers of illusions to lose the good graces of the theatergoing public. Here is the suggestion that the modern miracles of invention have made the minor miracles of the stage magician seem trivial in comparison.

To this the editor of the magician's monthly, *The Sphinx*, replies vigorously, asserting that "trap-doors went out with gas footlights," and declaring that "the more complicated modern machinery gets, the more interest people have in seeing a magician apparently accomplish the same ends without mechanism."

Just before the end of the century, magic was one of the most popular forms of entertainment in the country, and such well-known men as Harry Kellar, Herrmann the Great, Ching Ling Foo, Leroy, DeKolta, and others, toured the country mystifying and entertaining thousands. To-day, according to *Variety*, there are only two men, Thurston and Blackstone, who make any attempt to tour with a full evening's magic show, and investigation reveals that neither of these men have toured extensively with full shows for several years. John Mulholland, editor of *The Sphinx*, and recognized as a leading authority on the subject of conjuring, declares, however, that there are a large number of magicians now touring the country with full evening shows, who avoid theaters because of the high rentals, and play instead in Masonic temples and civic auditoriums. There are several American magicians, Horace Goldin, for example, who find it more profitable to play abroad and never appear in this country.

Wide Amateur Appeal

Variety's provocative article has stimulated further inquiry into the subject which reveals that its contention that the field of conjuring has a wide amateur appeal is substantially correct. With the exception of a very few names, such as those of Nate Leipzig, Fred Keating, Cardini, Mulholland, and the two mentioned above, there are few widely-known professionals, tho many, not so well known, earn their living doing little else.

Thousands of amateurs, however, have taken up legerdemain as a hobby, and two nation-wide organizations, the Society of American Magicians and the International Brotherhood of Magicians, have branches in many cities throughout the country which have both professional and amateur members. These groups (there are perhaps fifty magical societies in the United States), very much like little theater groups, hold

Courtesy of John Mulholland

An unusual photograph of two great magicians of the past, Harry Kellar and Harry Houdini, with an automaton divining figure known as Psycho

regular meetings which, preceded by business, are usually followed by a period in which members stage performances of an impromptu nature.

Dealers in magical apparatus have flourished within the last few years through the large number of amateurs who have taken up sleight-of-hand as a hobby. Ministers and doctors are particularly susceptible to infection from the "magic bug," but the New York branch of the Society of American Magicians, founded over thirty years ago, includes among its 300 members, bankers, Stock Exchange members, college professors, and persons from all walks of life. Its president, Bernard L. Ernst, is a lawyer, whose interest grew out of his association with Houdini, whose attorney he was. William W. Durbin, also an amateur, is president of the International Brotherhood of Magicians.

These societies have reached a point at which, like other organizations of a semi-fraternal nature, they hold annual conventions where members get together to exchange ideas, and stage "festivals of magic" for three days and nights at a time. At these conventions dealers in magical apparatus come from all over the United States to display their wares.

When a man gets an idea for a trick, he usually tries it out on a number of his friends, and, if they like it, he may decid to put it on the market. Furious disput often arise over the credit for inventing new trick, and it seems practically impo sible to defend new effects from piracy adaptation. To put a trick on the mark means arranging to have the "gimmick or "feke" (as magicians refer to the secr apparatus usually necessary to perform th effect) manufactured, and put up for sal The next step is usually the placing of a vertising in one of the trade papers fo magicians, such as *The Sphinx*, an ind pendent magazine (established in 1902 which is also the official organ for the S ciety of American Magicians. Here is sample advertisement:

"New Season Items: 'Albaka.' (Bak and Proskauer) Supernatural? Perha not—but your audience will come near believing it. An advance prediction of mentally selected card. Three versions suit any performer's ability. Price $1.00

Ideas for tricks which require no appar tus, but which are based on sleight-of-han are also merchandised, usually in the for of mimeographed pamphlets. A large nun ber of these appear every year and swe an already voluminous literature on th subject. Prices for tricks or ideas rang anywhere from five or ten cents up t thousands of dollars.

Dealers in magical apparatus are l cated in a half-dozen cities throughout th country. There are at least five in Ne York, two in Boston, two in Chicago, and large manufacturing house in Los Angele

A Universal Language

Exponents of the mystic art declare tha magic, perhaps even more than music, is universal language and has an appeal fo all. Contrary to general opinion, magic i not based on rapid movements, but consist in creating by misdirection of the senses, th *mental impression* of supernatural agenc at work. A conjurer is a highly specialize actor who plays the part of a magician Altho there are thousands of tricks o one kind or another, still, just as ther are only a limited number of dramatic sit uations and plots, so there are only seve possible kinds of magical "experiments." These are the vanishing, producing, trans position or transformation of objects, ap parent defiance of natural laws, invisibl source of motion, and apparent menta phenomena. Every magical effect falls int one of these classifications.

There is no answering the question "Who is the greatest magician?" Ther are many specialized fields of legerdemain and there are card, coin, thimble, cigarette billiard-ball manipulators, illusionists, es cape artists, mathematical experts, each specialist in his own field. Most magician would admit, however, that a sense o dramatic values is far more important tha mere technical ability at conjuring.

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In a Line or Two

SOCIALLY speaking, bridge helps many people to get across.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE country seems to have been taking its prohibition repeal straight. — *Jackson News.*

AL SMITH recently asked if the Constitution still waves. Wavers is the word.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

MOST of us would welcome any change in our system that would leave us some change in our pocket.—*Dallas News.*

THERE is wonder that THE LITERARY DIGEST hasn't taken a straw vote of what the country needs.—*Toledo Blade.*

A VOTE for LaGuardia, it transpires, was a vote for the accuracy of the LIT DIGE's poll.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

IF Mussolini's marriage plan continues the Italians will soon have to plow under every third baby.—*Louisville Times.*

THE gold price is now the highest on record, but fortunately most of us don't have to buy gold.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

BUT you'll notice that all the people who say brain work is really harder than physical labor are brain workers.—*Birmingham News.*

AFTER escaping those gold-hoarding threats, most of us can survive the President's inquiry into excessive salaries.—*Indianapolis Star.*

IN nearly every case when you exclaim, "There ought to be a law against that!" if you'll look it up, you'll find that there is. —*Atlanta Journal.*

AN eminent neurologist advises business men to collect something during these difficult times. And, gosh, how a lot of them would like to!—*Boston Herald.*

"HUMAN beings are taller in the mornings than at night," says a Harley Street expert. And much shorter again at the end of the month.—*Punch (London).*

EVERY time there is talk of war between Russia and Japan a lot of American linotype operators and proof-readers get frightened nearly to death.—*Florida Times-Union.*

A SOUTH AMERICAN statesman sees a new era of friendship for his country and the United States. Have we started lending money again to Latin America?—*Seattle Times.*

THIS is a great country. We plow under the crops so the people will have more to eat, and repeal the Eighteenth Amendment so people won't drink so much.—*The Thomas E. Pickerell Syndicate.*

TIDINGS from Athens declare that Mr. Insull has decided to change his name to Insullopoulos, and stand as a candidate for a Greek Parliament. And those among us who bought Sam's utility bonds wish he had done that long ago.—*Chicago Tribune.*

"Give me a boost, Daddy"... AND DADDY DID

The youngster was forever climbing. His father intended that he should keep on climbing... up and up, right through life's obstacles.

But was there a way to make his upward progress more certain? One suggestion was a college education, and assuring the money for it.

The Equitable's insured college fund plan was proposed by an Equitable agent trained in the company's Case Method of life insurance planning. As arranged by our representative, the policy would not be paid in a lump sum, but in installments, to start when the boy was 18, and continue quarterly throughout his four year course.

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If you want to make equally certain that *your* son will get off to a good start, read the interesting details of this plan in the Equitable pamphlet, "Give the Youngster a Chance to Climb."

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Thomas I. Parkinson, *President.* 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Kindly mail booklet explaining the college educational fund plan as described above.

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Increasing Popularity of Professional Football

Growth of the Game Is Closely Linked With the Story of Dr. Harry A. March, Who Brought It Into the East With the Backing of Tim Mara

IN the office of Tim Mara, owner of the New York Giants professional football team, there hangs a framed photostatic enlargement of an editorial that appeared in the New York *Herald Tribune:* "An enthusiastic supporter of intercollegiate football could not watch a game between the Green Bay Packers and the New York Giants without coming away with the feeling that he had been witness of the game in its most highly developed form, an exposition of all those things which undergraduates sweat for, strive for, and are never quite able to attain. Here was football at its peak. Here were all the elements which go to make it a game that low temperatures, the worst of bad weather and everything else fail to discourage and dishearten."

DR. HARRY A. MARCH

The father of professional football

The story of professional football is closely linked with the story of Dr. Harry A. March. You can see him any Sunday bouncing up and down the side-lines, following the play of the Giants in the Polo Grounds in New York City. Dr. March might be called "an alumnus of post-graduate football," who lives for Sunday afternoons like any old captain who ever sat on the Yale Fence lives for Saturday afternoons.

Back in 1924, a mail-carrier named Findley complained to Dr. March: "Workingmen like me can't get off on Saturday afternoons to see college football even if we had the money and the pull to get the tickets." Out in Ohio, where Dr. March came from, they had been playing professional football on Sunday afternoons for a long time. Why not in the East? thought Dr. March. With the idea thoroughly worked out in his own mind, Dr. March went looking for a backer. As Tim Mara puts it, "Doc March was looking for an angel, and I was it." So well did Dr. March do his work that Mr. Mara had invested $25,000 in the idea before he ever saw a professional game.

Quit the Sand Lots

Professional football began back in 1898 out in western Pennsylvania, with teams in Latrobe, Greensburg, Oil City, Franklin, and Pittsburgh. There was also a good team in Watertown, New York, before the turn of the century. As the professional game developed from a sand-lot affair, there was active competition to get the best of the college stars to slip away after their Saturday games for a "pro" game on Sunday. Dr. March recalls the time that Greensburg signed up "Doggy" Trenchard, a famous Princeton end who was still in college, for a Sunday game against Latrobe. A telegraph operator in Latrobe intercepted the arrangements, and when Trenchard boarded the train for Greensburg, he found that he was accompanied by a delegation of Latrobe citizens, who unloaded Mr. Trenchard at Altoona. To the surprize of the Greensburgs, Trenchard played for Latrobe on Sunday.

A Team of Workingmen

The popularity of professional football moved west into Ohio, where teams were developed in Canton, Massillon, Columbus, Akron, Shelby, Dayton, and Toledo. The Columbus team had a unique history: It was made up from the workingmen in the shops of the Panhandle Railroad and included eight members of the Nesser family. Rivalry was intense between those teams. The "Big Three," composed of the teams from Akron, Canton, and Massillon, was as inspired a league as that oldest of football triangles, Yale-Harvard-Princeton.

The war took all the players away from the growing professional game, but after the war the game was organized on a permanent basis. Joe Carr formed the National League in Canton with thirty member-teams and a franchise set at $50. Today those franchises are worth $10,000, and none is for sale. When Dr. March brought the professional game into the East, he started it on the road to share honors for public interest with big-league baseball. The smaller teams dropped out and the professional baseball centers became the professional football centers.

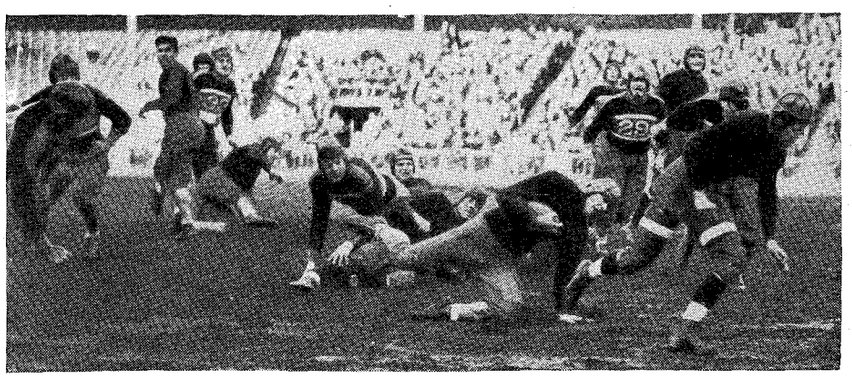
Ten Teams in League

There are ten teams in the National League at present: The Green Bay Packers, the Chicago Bears, the Chicago Cardinals, the Cincinnati Reds, and the Portsmouth Spartans make up the Western Section; the Pittsburgh Pirates, the Philadelphia Eagles, the New York Giants, the Brooklyn Dodgers, and the Boston Redskins make up the Eastern Section. The teams play games for percentage ratings in either section, and at the end of the season, the highest team in each section goes into a "World Series" play-off to decide the national championship.

The professional game to-day does not differ markedly from the college game, save in point of perfection. They have adopted the intercollegiate rules with a few changes, namely: On the kick-off, the receiving team may line up in any position beyond the ten-yard restraining line; the flying tackle and the flying block are permitted; a runner may make a forward pass from any point behind his line of scrimmage; a runner is not down "when any portion of his person except his hands or feet touches the ground"; the goal posts are placed on the goal line instead of ten yards beyond.

Some Differences

Mr. Mara points out further: "Ours is a harder game, but we take better care of our players than the colleges do of theirs. If a man is taken out of a game for an injury, he is automatically suspended from play for two weeks under the rules of the National League. We couldn't put him back in, even if we wanted to, and we go through a whole season with only twenty-two players under contract—again by the rules of the League. We don't take a college player out of school any more, either. Our rules won't let us sign up a college player until after his class has graduated from college. All our rules are designed to speed up the game and to make victory more dependent on perfection of play. Next year, for instance, a fumble will be ruled a free ball. We don't have to legislate safety into the professional game. The men who play it know their business and they are built to 'take it.'"



Wide World

THE NEW YORK GIANTS BATTLE GREEN BAY PACKERS

Hank Bruder, Green Bay, is shown falling with the ball after a four-yard gain

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Substitute Challenger for the *America's* Cup

Writing in the English *Yachting World*, ıj. B. Heckstall-Smith has expressed a ıviction that is shared by other leading chting authorities in England. In their inion, the New York Yacht Club will unubtedly accept a substitution as chalıger in the races next September for the ıerica's Cup in the event that another glish Class J yacht proves faster than the csent challenger, T. O. M. Sopwith's op *Endeavour*.

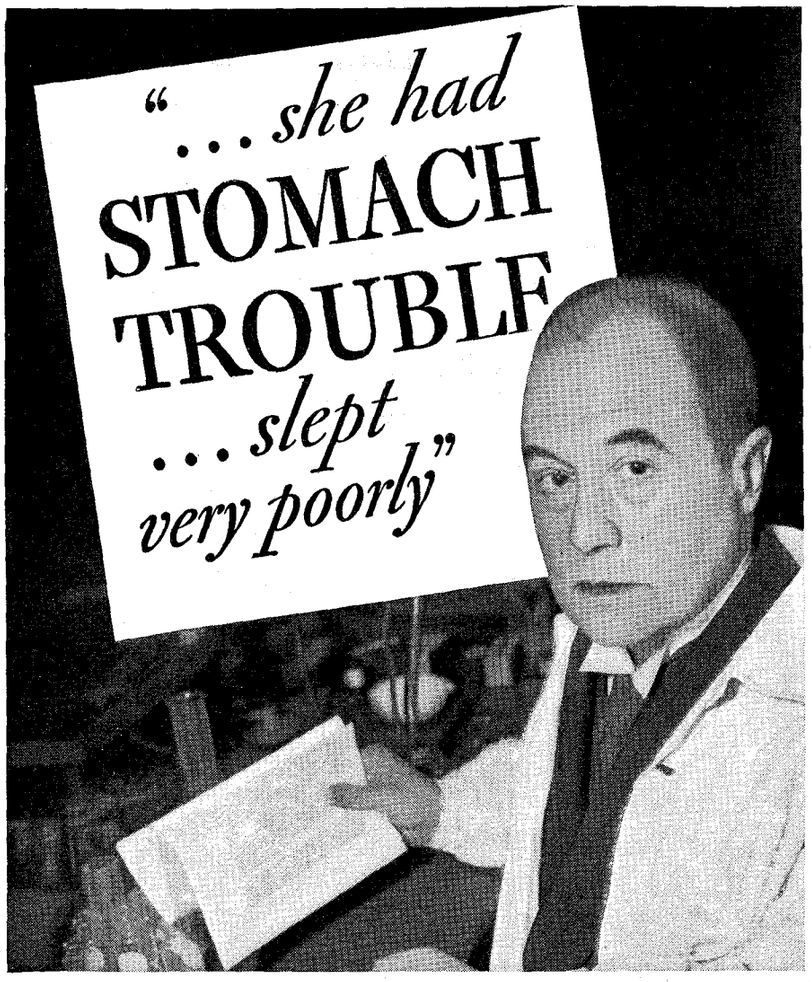
It has long been felt that the Deed of ft, under which the New York Yacht Club lds the *America's* Cup, imposes an unfair ndicap on the challenger in that the allenging boat must be named and her ıjor dimensions given ten months before date set for the races. The defenders, the other hand, do not have to select ir entry until just before the races. That ords the defenders the advantage of an portunity to choose the fastest of several ass J yachts like the *Whirlwind*, the *Enprise*, the *Weetamoe*, and the *Yankee*, was done in the last selection races in 30.

"The idea is, of course, not fair play," ote Major Heckstall-Smith with reference the ten months' clause. "I do not, hower, regard the idea as intentional or bindg, because another clause in the Deed, mmonly called the Mutual Consent ause, generously provides that any satisctory arrangements may be made by utual consent, and goes out of its way to ate particularly that the ten months' ause is a condition that may be waived.

"In the spring of 1934," he continued, Mr. Sopwith's challenger, *Endeavour*, will › tried against Mr. Stephenson's *Velsheda*. might turn out that *Velsheda* is faster an *Endeavour*. In that strange case, I am ure that the Americans would want to ace against the best boat. That is their ay. The Americans will do their utmost › win again, but they will afford us every pportunity of the best and fairest sailing atch that is possible."

William H. Taylor has pointed out in he New York *Herald Tribune* that *Shamock V*, built and broken in abroad without ny yacht in her own class to provide cometition or comparison, was placed at a evere disadvantage against the fast, experienced American fleet of four—*Whirlind*, *Yankee*, *Enterprise*, and *Weetamoe*. He feels that conditions will be more even his year. Sopwith's English *Endeavour* ill find ample competition and perhaps a etter boat in *Velsheda*. Current information indicates that there will be only one ew boat built in America this year to hallenge *Weetamoe* and the other veterans f the 1930 races.

"The 1930 *America's* Cup committee nade every effort to insure fair sport in the Cup races," concluded Mr. Taylor, "and here is no reason to believe that the present committee, headed by W. A. W. Stewart, will not take the same attitude. It is to e hoped that, in the improbable event of failure in *Endeavour*, the substitution of *Velsheda* would be permitted."



—*states* DR. OTTO KALISCHER *of Berlin*

"WOMAN—45 years old. Stomach trouble. Irregular evacuations. Slept poorly. Suffered from tiredness, headaches, giddiness . . . Examination showed chronic auto-intoxication. I ordered her to abandon all purgatives—eat yeast.*

"Improvement was rapid. *All traces of her former symptoms disappeared.*"

PROF. DR. KALISCHER, who describes the above case, is famous for his lectures in the Physiological Institute, University of Berlin. During the War he headed an important hospital for nervous disorders. He states:

"Many nervous diseases are the direct result of constipation. The same is often true of appendicitis, liver diseases and disorders of women . . . as well as headache, depression, loss of energy.

"Happily we have a remedy which corrects constipation without being purgative or habit-forming. *I refer to yeast.*"

If poisons are in your blood, restful sleep is impossible. Tiredness follows . . . indigestion. Headaches, colds multiply.

Fresh yeast "tones" both stomach and intestines—purifies. And when your body is freed of wastes daily, you feel so well!

Just eat 3 cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast every day. You can get it at grocers, restaurants, soda fountains and directions are on the label. Start to eat it now!

"It was just the thing that I needed—!"

"I was teaching school," *writes* Mrs. Herbert Fredericks *of Staten Island, N. Y.*, "and taking care of my daughter—two jobs in one. I felt exhausted. Then—headaches, indigestion! . . . Remembering my doctor's previous advice, I started eating Fleischmann's Yeast. It cleared away my sluggishness. I felt much stronger. Headaches and indigestion are gone!"

***IMPORTANT!**

Fleischmann's Yeast for health is sold only in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label. It's yeast in its fresh, effective form—rich in vitamins B, G and D—the kind famous doctors recommend.

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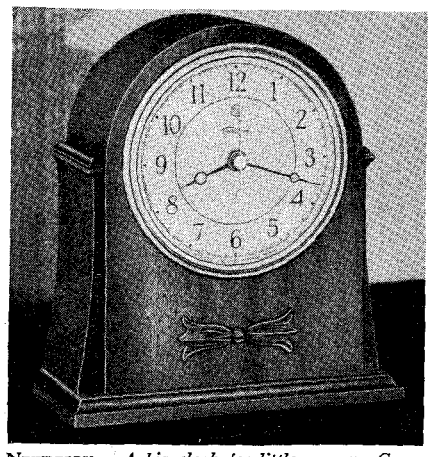
☆ HERE'S Christmas TIME AT ITS BEST!



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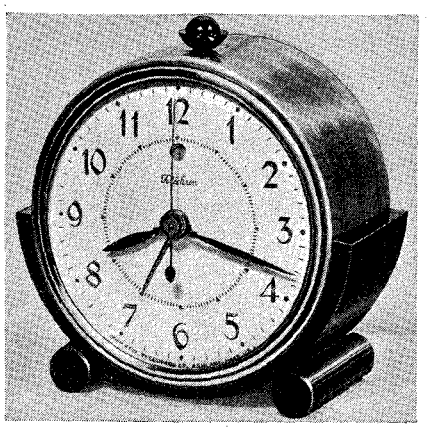
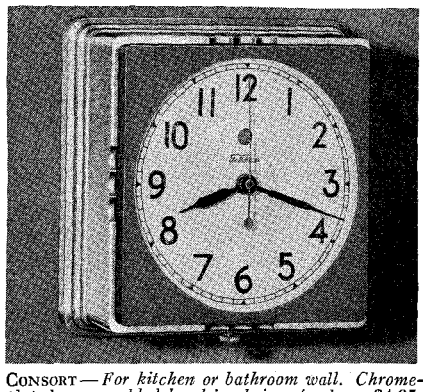


TELECALL — *New alarm with metal case and molded base in choice of five color combinations.* $5.95.



CONSORT — *For kitchen or bathroom wall. Chrome-plated case, molded bezel in choice of colors.* $4.95.

SAID the sage: *"Time is precious,* because no one has enough of it." . . . Give *Time* for Christmas! Accurate, trouble-free electric Time. Handsomely housed in a Telechron Clock. There are models for every purpose, person, purse. Most good jewelry, electrical, hardware and department stores can show them to you. (When you give a Telechron, you give to the whole family!)

WARREN TELECHRON COMPANY
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SELF-STARTING ELECTRIC CLOCKS

Famous Stamp Collection Brings $245,000

The Arthur Hind United States Album Was the Most Complete an Valuable of Its Kind in the World

When the world-famous collection of United States postage-stamps from the Arthur Hind collection was offered at auction at the Astor Gallery, Waldorf-Astoria, recently, the most complete and valuable collection of its kind in the world was made available to the public. The sale netted $245,000, and was occasioned by Mr. Hind's death last March.

Arthur Hind, son of a dress goods manufacturer, was born in Bradford, England, February 4, 1856, according to Osborne Bond, writer on philately. Starting in his father's shop at thirteen, he later became a partner when the firm began to manufacture plush fabrics for the American export trade. But the McKinley tariff made this export unprofitable, and it was decided to take the business to America. With the aid of H. B. Harrison, a commission dyer and finisher, Mr. Hind opened a plush fabric factory at Clark Mills, near Utica, New York.

With the rise of the automobile business the factory increased in production, Mr. Bond has revealed, until Mr. Hind had amassed a fortune which enabled him to indulge in stamp collection—an expensive pleasure for the dyed-in-the-wool philatelist.

Mr. Harrison, a collector himself, started Mr. Hind on his great stamp collection with a $3,000 purchase of about 12,000 varieties of stamps, which forgeries and damage reduced to 500.

In 1922 Mr. Hind purchased the highest priced stamp in the world, the 1-cent black-on-magenta British Guiana. Bidding against him, it was said, tho Mr. Hind denied it, was King George of England, but the stamp went to Mr. Hind for $32,500, which commissions raised to $36,000. The same stamp is now valued at $50,000. The new owner offered the stamp to the King as a gift, but the royal collector declined it, not wishing to deprive Mr. Hind of such a treasure.

Traveling in Hawaii, Mr. Hind learned that the A. Eustace collection of Hawaiian stamps was in a bank for sale following the death of the owner. And, playing golf with the bank's president, Mr. Hind purchased it.

The famous Duveen collection of the postal issues of Mauritius was bought by Mr. Hind for $170,000 after his French collection purchase of $63,000.

The Hugo Griebert Spanish collection cost him $50,000, but his Spanish collection became the finest in existence.

His United States stamp collection was the most complete in the world. One of his rarest United States stamps, the Boscowen, New Hampshire, Postmaster Provisional—from early postal history when the postmaster stamped or wrote the postal charge on the sealed envelop—cost him $12,000. He tired of his American collection when he had completed it and attempted to sell it in 1929, but economic conditions did not warrant a sale.

During the latter part of his life he turned to the collection of rare stamps and assen bled a notable collection of British Colonia Niger Coast and India stamps.

The collection sold at the Waldorf-Astori represents the early efforts in this counti to form a postal service devised by the pos masters of Baltimore, New York, Prov dence and St. Louis.

The rare Boscowen, New Hampshir postmaster on cover stamp was sold to M Frank Marquis for $5,000, far below th $12,000 paid by Mr. Hind originally. Th 15-cent stamp with the inverted center, th most beautiful in the United States issu according to collectors, went to Mr. Elli Perry for $7,000. A pair of the 5-cent blu postmaster stamps of Pleasant Shade, Vi ginia, an original cover, the only one i existence, was bought by an unknow Rhode Island dealer for $5,400, which wa double the catalog value. An unusua block of four of the rare 1918 24-cent ai mail stamps with inverted center was boug for an unknown specialist in air-mail stamp for $12,000, the highest price paid for an lot.

The $245,000 total from the sale was fa below the $450,000 offer for the collectio in 1931—an offer which was refused. Bu the estimated value of the collection for th estate was $263,000. The value of Mi Hind's complete collection was considere above $1,000,000 a few years ago.

England's Soccer and Rugby

As English soccer teams move into th second round of competition for the Englis Cup and the English team meets the Frenc in the second foreign invasion of the sea son at Tottenham Hotspur's grounds, th attention of sportsmen throughout th United Kingdom is focused upon the socce fields. The best soccer in England is playe largely by professional teams—about twenty teams in each of four leagues. Occasionally a famous amateur team like the Corinthians will enter the draw for the English Cup and acquit themselves creditably. The finals for that Cup seldom fail to tax the 100,000 capacity of Wembley to the limit.

The English team that meets France this week in the international matches was selected from the best players on professional teams. The all-English team may use players from either Irish or Scotch teams in the matches against France, but Scots or Irish must play on their own teams when their own country plays England.

In contrast to soccer, rugby football—or rugger—is played best by the amateur teams. There is a professional rugby league in Northern England, but the game they play is inferior to that played by the amateurs. Feeling is very strong against professionalism in rugby, just as it was in the United States at one time against college players who went professional. Rugby in England is largely in the hands of schools and colleges and amateur clubs.

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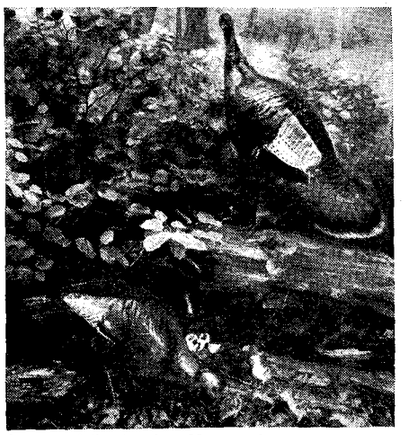
A Georgia Turkey and a Moonshine Still

Two Hunters Faced the Dilemma: "To Shoot or Not to Shoot?"—How They Solved the Problem

When Frank R. Stockton wrote "The Lady or the Tiger?" he left the hero of his story in such a cruel predicament that a whole generation of romantic readers debated the solution. Almost as cruel was the predicament of a hunter whose story is here to be unfolded.

His problem might be generalized in the form of a hypothetical question, thus:

"If you were stalking a big, wild, Georgia turkey gobbler, and if you ran across a



Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History, New York

Few things are rarer than photographs of live wild turkeys, but this is the way they look in their natural habitat

moonshine plant, and if at that moment your hunting companion told you to shoot quickly at a spot where the brush was moving, and if you thought it might be the moonshiner—would you take a chance?"

So, to borrow Stockton's idea, this story might be called "The Gobbler or the Moonshiner?" It occurs in the course of a turkey-hunting narration by John B. Thompson in *Sports Afield*. The scene is the Coolewahee Swamp, Daugherty County, Georgia. Mr. Thompson's companion was Glenn Lewis, a giant from Indiana who had settled in that countryside and in whose fields the wild turkeys foraged. But:

"Every method in which we attempted to approach them inevitably proved that decidedly they did not want us within range. Those agile, versatile bronze birds knew the country as well, if not better than we. Somehow, apparently in no hurry, they could slip away into the sedge, and then to the safety of the tupelo-gum and cypress-rimmed ponds, and on some occasions to the deeper protecting growths of the swamps."

Their first sight of the gobbler of this story is worth telling in Mr. Thompson's own words:

"One morning, through the mist, we discovered we were on the wrong side of a hundred-acre field. A flock of turkeys fed close to some old buildings almost falling down with decay.

"Such a huge gobbler as their leader appeared to be seldom had I seen duplicated. He was the personification of majesty, and yet of aloofness.

"With the shelter of the tottering jasmine-covered fences between us we endeavored to crawl on hands and knees within killing range of the glorious big fellow. Nevertheless one of the supersagacious hens detected us, and quickly sounded her alarming *put!-put!* With his coat glistening a high dark bronze polish actually in that murky air, he joined the waddling hens and soon disappeared from sight through an old picket fence into the dew-saturated sedge field on the south side of us.

"'What a turkey!' came from Glenn. 'That gobbler knows more about my field than I do. He's certainly a whopper! No doubt about that. Just come here and look at the size of his feet. He even knows the holes in the fence.'

"With the huge man I peered down at the imprints of the great gobbler in the damp soil. They were of such size I knew they could never be mistaken again for another's."

They journeyed into the great swamp and found the giant gobbler's tracks again. And they found something else. "The farmer drew my attention to a place in the sedge where automobiles had recently penetrated. Two well-defined trails from there led to the river, and terminated at double foot logs close by. The trails had been made recently, cut deep as tho the travelers had always been burdened with heavy loads. Now and then scattered grain was visible.

"Suddenly our eyes opened wider when they rested on a small opening in the hummock.

"A large still, partly of copper and partly of galvanized iron construction, rested on a recently erected furnace of sand rocks. Close by were five oak barrels brim full of uncrushed rye seeds in a stage of fermentation which had been brought about by liberal additions of lye to the water.

"In the surrounding muck signs abounded of the recent visits of hogs and turkeys for the rye seeds which had inadvertently been scattered around all about the cleared part of the hummock.

"'She'd turn out if run steady all day about seventy-five gallons,' mused my companion calmly."

At that moment his eye caught a movement in the palmetto scrub near by.

"Quick! Shoot!" he ejaculated.

The gobbler or the moonshiner? Thompson was paralyzed with dread. Lewis's rifle hopped to his shoulder. Bang! Bang!

"Followed the vigorous flapping of wings of a powerful bird," concludes Thompson. They ran to the spot "and beheld, lying prone upon his breast, wings outstretched in the rigors of death," the giant gobbler of the Coolewahee.

This is the "SMOKER" not the "*choker*"!

HERE'S one way to ride on an old ticket: Load a soggy pipe with ill-mannered tobacco, launch befogging clouds at the conductor as he demands "TICKET, PLEASE!"

Don't try it with a well-kept pipe and Sir Walter Raleigh Smoking Tobacco. You'll be embarrassed. A carload of pipe-smokers puffing this mild mixture of Kentucky Burleys leave the air sweet as a Peace Conference before the delegates arrive. In five short years Sir Walter Raleigh has become a favorite by keeping tongues cool and air fragrant in living-rooms as well as smoking-rooms.

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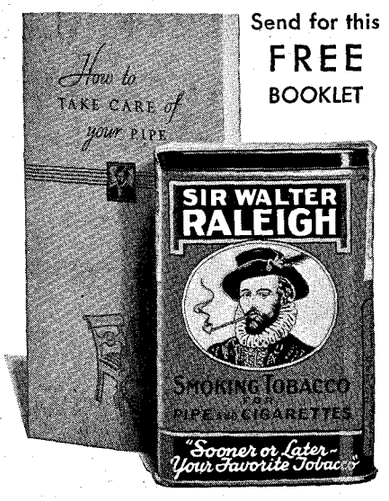

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A Bicycle Relay From Ocean to Ocean

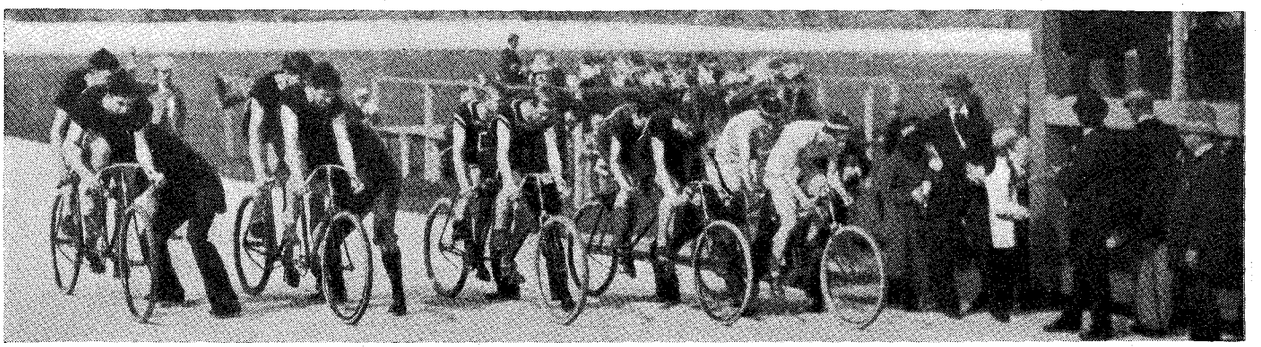
Flags Waved and Bands Played During Thirteen Days of Drama Which Marked Overland Trail Sprint in Which Cup-Winners of the Scorching 90's Sped

By H. K. Chambers

MORE "bikes" are expected to flit about next spring than the roads of America have seen since the automobile and golf came in. Old-timers wonder whether the bicycle can recapture the passionate popularity it enjoyed, say, when Bryan first ran for President.

One of the most grandiose of bicycle achievements was scored in the hot months following the "Cross of Gold" convention speech.

A 3,000-mile chain of bicycle couriers, each with a pacemaker charged to relieve him in case of mishap, carried a War Department dispatch from San Francisco to New York, riding relay day and night, in thirteen days.



Brown Brothers

Racing wheelmen in the nineties—the tandems are ready

That race against time was peppered with drama. In one case it raised the temperature of an inter-city feud almost to shooting point. The Overland Trail had handlebar fever. Couriers and pacemakers were home boys of the bicycle clubs, some of them cup-winners, trained for the ride of their lives over relays that they knew with their eyes shut.

The first muscular pair started down Market Street, San Francisco, amid flags, music, flowers, speeches and cannon. After them like a pack of hounds swept a glittering escort of bicycle clubs.

Over the courier's shoulder was slung a black leather wallet containing a dispatch from the General in command at the Presidio military headquarters, San Francisco, to the General in command at Governor's Island, New York; also a certificate to be signed by Governors of States along the line.

The military dispatch was engraved on a commemorative gold plate enshrined in a handsome case. Mr. Hearst was doing the thing in style. Himself a vigorous wheelman, he had organized the relay in conjunction with the manufacturers of his favorite bike, and the military authorities had evinced an official interest in the possibilities of long-distance bicycle dispatch-riding.

On the first night out from San Francisco, after many changes of relay and after the Governor of California had signed the certificate in front of the State House in Sacramento, the packet was slowly climbing the Sierras under a full moon. Slowly overtaking it, the Southern Pacific night mail was chugging up the long, steep grades, and stretching alongside the track, which sometimes crossed it, the Overland Trail was as plain as daylight.

Passengers and train crew were watching for the relay. Would the train overtake it before reaching the next station, which was also a relay post? The latest bulletins were discussed, records of couriers were weighed, bets were offered and taken.

The driver of the locomotive had promised a newspaper correspondent that he would sound two hoots when he sighted the wheelmen. But the night wore on, berths were made up and most of the passengers turned in.

The correspondent dozed off. It was nearly midnight when the Pullman porter aroused him. The two hoots had sounded. The conductor had opened the door of the car. The correspondent tumbled out to the platform and down the car steps. The train was climbing at a foot pace. A courier was standing in the moonlight beside his wrecked bicycle.

"Ran into a boulder," he shouted, and there was the boulder in the road. "Tell them to send down a wagon."

"Hurt much?"

"Not much."

A few miles further on, two more hoots. This time it was the pacemaker plugging up the grade with the packet slung over his shoulder. Bending over the handlebars, he hardly glanced at the train as it dragged its length past him.

At the station beyond, the next courier and pacemaker were champing at the bit and looking at their watches, while most of the population of the hamlet were gathered around.

Two things happened when the correspondent told his news. A man with a wagon whipped off down the trail for the disabled courier, and the relay section manager, who chanced to be there, jumped on his wheel and sped in the same direction to see if he could hasten the packet.

This lucid midnight drama on the tumbling mountains had a strange poignancy.

In strong contrast was a bit of drama at Battle Mountain, Nevada, on the second day afterward. When the correspondent pulled in from Reno on the caboose of a freight train—he had a special permit for all kinds of trains, and was also humping his bicycle along—the tiny desert settlement around the Southern Pacific freight sheds was decked out in flags and flowers. The women were in dotted muslin, and the men were shaved.

An hour passed. The relay was overdue. A serious matter in the alkali desert, where the blinding air shimmered visibly above the gray sage-brush. Women gathered consolingly about the courier's comely wife, whose courage was drooping. Men and boys climbed to the roofs of station and freight sheds to peer off across the desert. A man, who proved to be the doctor, hoisted a gallon jug of water into a buggy and drove off into the sage-brush.

Another agonizing wait. Then shouts. A lone wheelman, gray with alkali dust and all pegged out, brought his ride to a staggering finish, tore the wallet from his shoulder and slung it to the waiting courier, who threw the strap over his shoulder, made a running jump on his wheel and scudded off eastward, trailed by his pacemaker.

The newcomer was the pacemaker of the missing courier, who had been overcome by heat and thirst, both men having emptied their canteens. He had met the doctor, who soon drove back with the revived courier.

Other exciting things happened between Nevada and New York, and this writer, who owns up to his identity with the aforesaid correspondent, hopes to have an opportunity of telling all, if what he has told here awakens the interest of a motoring generation.

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Why guard against this

and neglect your own physical condition?

You may be extremely cautious about going out in bad weather. Your experience during past winters may have taught you that you're much more susceptible to illness after exposure.

But what *inner* defense can you offer against the ills that prevail at this time of year? This is what *many* people are asking. They have an entirely new conception about winter ills. It's as important to *build up their resistance*, they've found, as it is to guard against exposure.

A fine physical condition—good resistance—physicians say, is the first defense people can offer against illness.

How important to obtain all the factors which increase resistance!

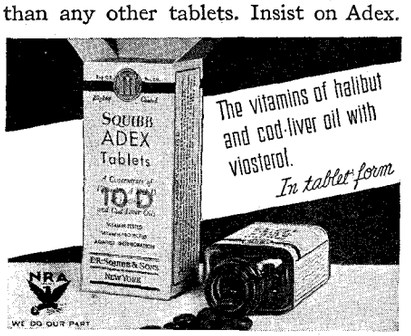
Two, in particular, are helpful—Vitamins A and D. They may be obtained from halibut and cod-liver oils. Vitamin D is also available in Viosterol.

Now, however, a vitamin concentrate, made from all *three* sources, supplies people with an abundance of these valuable resistance-builders. *Squibb Adex Tablets-10 D.*

Each Adex tablet contains 1000 units of Vitamin A and 2450 units of Vitamin D.

Taken *every day* Squibb Adex tablets help increase inner resistance against winter ills. They help you meet the extra tax of exposure and indoor living.

Ask for Adex tablets at any reliable drug store. Squibb protects them by a special process which keeps them more potent than any other tablets. Insist on Adex.



On the Screen

Design for Living (AA), Noel Coward's perverse and precious stage play of a season ago has become a motion picture under the expert guidance of that slyest of the cinema directors, Ernst Lubitsch. Since the author's treatment of the matter of "three people who loved each other very much"—as Mr. Coward described his comedy—definitely inclined toward sophisticated amours of one kind or another, which are not regarded as convenient upon the screen, it was accepted everywhere that the films, which still must be more careful than the stage, would have to change the narrative around a bit before it would be proper fare for the picture-goers.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Dinner at Eight, The Private Life of Henry VIII, The Patriots (Russian), Morning Glory, Quatorze Juillet, *Berkeley Square, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1., *The Prizefighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song.	Que Viva Mexico, Wild Boys of the Road, The Emperor Jones, Penthouse, Another Language, Bombshell, *Too Much Harmony, *The Man Who Dared, *Paddy the Next Best Thing, *The Kennel Murder Case, *Christopher Bean.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*—*Films suitable for children*

In the celluloid version, the plot formula has been adhered to with considerable definiteness. Here again two young men, one a painter, the other a playwright, fall in love with the same woman, and she returns their love. The young men are at first considerably annoyed at being forced to share her affection, but in the end they decide that a triangle is not a problem, but a solution, and the three of them go off gaily together.

The changes are not in the plot, but in the treatment. In the play the subject was regarded as a fairly serious matter, worthy of earnest, if not grave, discussion. In the film it is frank farce. The overtones of perverseness have been completely omitted, and for some reason all of the Coward lines have been left out and a complete new collection of dialog has been compiled by Ben Hecht.

The acting, which was originally managed by Lynn Fontanne, Noel Coward and Alfred Lunt, is now in the hands of Miriam Hopkins, Fredric March and Gary Cooper—and it is not being especially critical to say that the film players are very far from as expert as their predecessors. Perhaps the changes in the manipulation of the play are too academic to be interesting to film followers. What may be of more importance to them, tho, is the fact that "Design for Living," despite its great faults, was on the stage a witty, brilliantly acted comedy, while the screen version is lacking in both wit and wisdom, and is not excitingly performed. Lubitsch's direction is smart, but it is hardly first-rate Lubitsch.

ARGUS.

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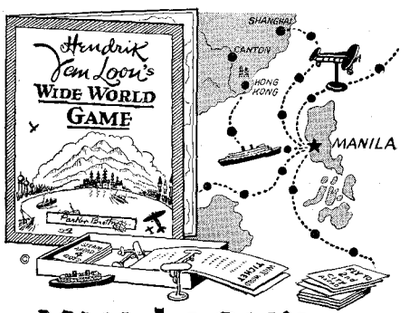

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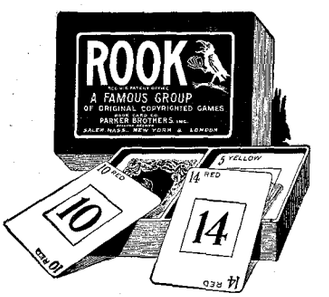

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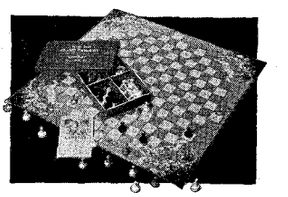

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THE CHOCOLATED LAXATIVE

Are Hollywood Salaries Due for Paring?

Screen Players Get Less Than in the "Gold-Rush" Days, But Enough to Attract Official Attention From NRA

By Homer Croy

Hollywood salaries! Always a fascinating subject. So fascinating, in fact, that official Washington is gettin' mighty interested. And so are the boys and girls of Hollywood!

More fiction has been written about the pay envelopes of Hollywood than about the Wild West, some enlarging them to the skies, and some proving beyond a peradventure of doubt that the cinema kings and queens are practically in the bread line.

As a matter of fact the Hollywood salaries are bigger than the average person realizes, and, paradoxically enough, smaller. For instance, it is published that Greta Garbo is tucking away $7,500 a week. The gasping reader thinks that this is for fifty-two weeks. But this is jumping at conclusions a trifle hastily, for Hollywood money is figured on the basis of forty weeks a year.

By the way, Garbo's salary before "she tank she go home," was $7,000 a week (on the forty-week basis). Her (then) manager thought it would be a good idea for it to be doubled, but Louis B. Mayer didn't think so, and the fight started. She came back home (you will recall the furor . . . carefully planned in advance) and went to work on the same lot and is now getting $7,500 a week, under a contract to do two pictures a year, which is fewer than she was turning out under the old contract. Stars like few pictures, but big ones.

Sol A. Rosenblatt, Hollywood expert for Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, has been figuring on his cuff with startling results. There are about 12,000 persons actively engaged in making motion-pictures. (This, of course, does not count the 17,000 registered extras who average a gate flagman's salary.) Of these 12,000, 51 per cent. of the total money goes to 466 persons. The managers (with three or four exceptions) agree with him and say "Slash! Why should Eddie Cantor get $260,000 for making 'The Kid From Spain' which he made in seven weeks?"

But the actors gaze upon the scene through entirely different spectacles. They say: "We are not merchandise. We are artists, and should be paid according to talent and drawing power." And with forceful logic, Eddie Cantor, as spokesman for the Screen Guild, says: "Our salary is temporary. The life of a film star, even under favorable circumstances, is four years. A successful business man goes on earning till he is so old he can go out only on sunshiny days in a wheel-chair. and sometimes bank presidents are retired on $100,000 a year for life. Hollywood has yet to see the startling spectacle of an actor being retired even to a grass pasture."

Eddie, however, is not dependent on the trifle Hollywood hands him, for between pictures he goes trouping and does quite well by his six daughters.

An item that confuses in studying the Hollywood scene is that some salaries are quoted per *picture*, and some by the *week*. For instance, Chevalier gets $300,000 a year, and for this he has to make only two pictures. Will Rogers, on the other hand, gets $125,000 for each picture he appears in. If he makes the same number as Chevalier he gets only $250,000. But if he makes three a year (which he does) he gets $375,000. Chevalier is limited to two pictures a year. On a forty-week basis Chevalier makes $7,500 a week; Rogers, with his three pictures, makes $9,375. So decide for yourself which makes the more money.

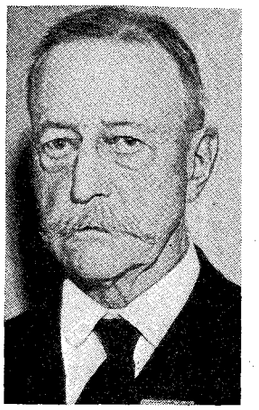
Hollywood pay-rolls are full of surprizes: Constance Bennett (who is getting $300,000 for three pictures, plus a percentage according to her new contract) gets $7,500 a week, which is just $4,000 a week more than Marie Dressler makes. Strangely enough Marie Dressler is one of the poorest paid of the big "draws" in pictures. Why? I don't know.

Gaze on Wallace Beery who teams with her in so many of her pictures. He gets $5,000 a week, or $1,500 more than Marie.

Constance Bennett set the world agog by going on the pay-roll for $30,000 a week.

Metro-Goldwyn

Marie Dressler



Wide World

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell

Wide World

Eddie Cantor

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You will recall the excitement. But she is under a new contract now, a paltry $7,500 a week. Generally speaking, she has been more successful than any other star in Hollywood in getting in the big movie money.

Janet Gaynor gets $7,500 a week (three pictures a year). For some reason or other, which I can't explain, Myrna Loy, belle of Helena, Montana, gets $750 a week.

Jean Harlow is one of the surprizes, when we are engaged in scrutinizing pay envelopes, for she is a tremendous "draw at the B. O.," but at the pay window she draws only $1,250. I can't answer that, either.

$5,000 a Day

Hollywood is doing right by our John—Barrymore. It hands him $75,000 for each picture he appears in. And he is supposed to complete the picture in two weeks. If the director goes fishing and John has to work overtime, he gets $5,000 a *day*, which solves his orange-juice problem.

Mae West is another Hollywood surprize. The film company wanted Mae to take a chance with them on "She Done Him Wrong" and work on a percentage, but Mae said "Cash at the window." The picture was a tremendous success. If she had shared she would have received $125,000. As it was she got $25,000. But things look brighter; for her newest venture she is going to get approximately $200,000. It shows what a Brooklyn girl can do in Hollywood.

You will note that I have not mentioned Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Harold Lloyd, Charlie Chaplin, Gloria Swanson and others of the long-established. The reason is that they have an interest in the producing companies and share as owners. They don't have to line up at the grill window in the pay office.

Joan Crawford—$4,000 a week.

Norma Shearer (same studio)—$5,000 a week.

You will recall the picture "Gabriel Over the White House." The part of the President of the United States was played by a Hollywood actor who made more than the President himself.

Used to Be Higher

Not bad, as salaries go these days, but they do not represent the Hollywood top. Far from it. The real gold-rush days were in 1916 and 1917. These were the gold-plated-bathroom-fixtures days. By comparison the salaries handed out to-day are tin-cup money. Then:

John Barrymore received $525,000 a year for three pictures; John Gilbert received $500,000 a year for two pictures; Gloria Swanson received $500,000 a year for two pictures; Richard Barthelmess received $500,000 a year for two pictures.

This is only the bright side. A star has a million expenses that an ordinary human does not have. For instance, he has agents and managers who reach into his pocket constantly, and he has endless calls upon his money—great quantities of it are pared away. Hollywood salaries are much, much bigger on paper than in the bank books.

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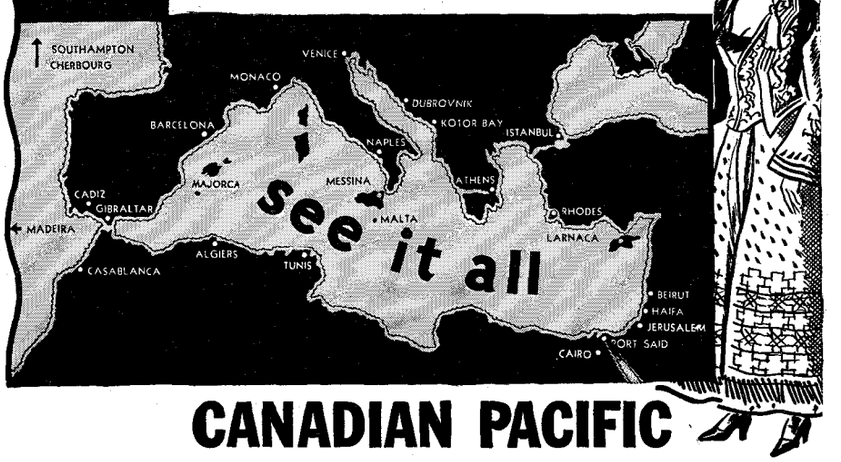

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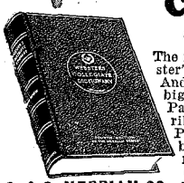
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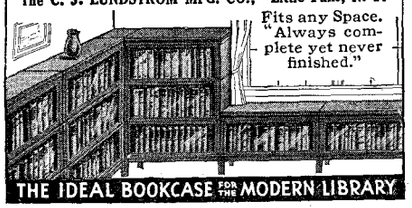
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By Harold de Wolf Fuller

A Return to Tribalism?

America Self-Contained. By Samuel Crowther. New York: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $2.

This book by a well-known publicist is timely and provocative. It discusses a question about which hosts of Americans have been thinking during the past few years. Why should people starve in the midst of plenty? How can it be that rich America can not feed and clothe and house her inhabitants? The writer, riding roughshod over theorists with whom he does not agree, and having a great variety of statistics at his tongue's end, does not hesitate to say that if we accept the principle that America is primarily for Americans, our difficulties will be small indeed. In elaborating his thesis he reviews our economic and financial history. I can not pretend to examine critically his interpretation of statistics or many of his statements of fact, but I can recommend his book as one which, because of its challenging nature, will profit those who are trying to think fundamentally about foremost problems of the day.

Aiming at the outset to give respectability to his proposition that economic aloofness is a worthy goal for America, Mr. Crowther digs up the fact that George Washington, when inaugurated the first President of the United States, wore a suit of home-manufactured cloth in order to give to all his successors (and here the author quotes a contemporary newspaper) a "memorable lesson upon the ways in which the welfare of this country is to be promoted." And he also quotes Jefferson and other early notables to the same effect.

But the crux of Mr. Crowther's argument is the contention that through recent discoveries in chemical science America is now in a position to work out for herself this destiny prescribed by the founders. With what he regards as minor exceptions we can be self-sustaining.

Researches prompted by the exigencies of the Great War have borne such fruit that already we can replace such necessities as rubber and silk and can be amply supplied with nitrates and potash. We still lack coffee and certain kinds of sugar, also tin and a few other essential articles, but these are minor considerations. "Our chemists, now that they have contrived rubber, have written the charter of our freedom. If we would take tea and coffee substitutes and go lightly for a while on sugar, the powers of the world could throw a cordon around us and, as far as our daily lives were concerned, we should scarcely notice the difference." If we do not need foreign articles, continues the author, why should we build up a big export trade? The result must be either that, in exchange for exported articles, we take things which we can easily get along without or that we impoverish foreign countries by depriving them of their gold.

Mr. Crowther insists that the home market would be sufficient for American products if farming and industry were rightly planned. "Would living within ourselves mean having less or having more? Can we evolve a new kind of nationalism to strengthen our sinews and enable us to erect an empire to conquer the only foe worthy of our might—the poverty that is among us?" The resources of this country warrant the supposition that the standard of living, even among the poorest people, can be kept well above the subsistence line. Wherefore producers can operate on an income level where they can freely exchange their products with one another. "If they can do that, not only will employment among producers be general, but also the great army of carriers, clerks, and salesmen who live off the exchange of production will be called into action and there will be general employment."

Needless to say, Mr. Crowther has not painted this rosy picture without preparing the way by a detailed review of present conditions and current theories. His discussions of foreign trade, war debts, international bankers, tariffs, and other highly controversial subjects are accompanied by an abundance of factual material.

The author concludes that America can help the world most by first putting her own house in order.

Worth Reading

The Bird of Dawning. By John Masefield (New York: Macmillan; $2.50). England's poet laureate tells a swift, exciting story of the sea.

Chinese Destinies. By Agnes Smedley (New York: Vanguard Press; $3). Vivid sketches of the struggle between the old and the new China.

Harlequin Sheridan, the Man and the Legends. By R. Compton Rhodes (Oxford, England: Basil Blackwell; 12s. 6d.). A fresh characterization of the author of "The Rivals."

Reptiles of the World. By Raymond L. Ditmars (New York: Macmillan; $5). A completely revised edition of a very valuable book.

Charles the First, King of England. By Hilaire Belloc (Philadelphia: Lippincott; $4). A "royalist" account of stirring history by a renowned publicist.

The Dark Pilgrimage. By Jacob Wasserman (New York: Liveright; $2.50). A mystical novel of Jewish problems by a well-known German writer.

Long Pennant. By Oliver La Farge (Boston: Houghton Mifflin; $2.50). An exciting novel of maritime adventure.

The Intelligent Man's Review of Europe To-day. By G. D. H. Cole and Margaret Cole (New York: Knopf; $3). A discussion of current problems and possibilities by two eminent Socialists.

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Current Poetry

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Has the wind been better described than here in *The Commonweal* (New York)?:

STORM

BY LOUIS GOLDING

All other storms were playthings to this storm.
It was as if God broke the molds of form
And the huge fragments, hurtling, whizzed like wires
Confusions stalked across the blotted shires.
Now they joined hands. They doubled the wild din.
They fought once more. Earth's crust seemed fallen in.
What could withstand such turmoil? Rocks only could
By twining their stone roots. Nothing else stood.
Trees groaned like mandrakes. Sap in sweaty beads
Stared from their barks. Boughs broke. But the crude weeds,
Hemlock and ragwort, plantain, parsley and dock,
Held out more grimly against the furious shock
Than those gnarled trees that like a leathern tether
Knit the broad acres of this land together.

Perhaps it is reincarnation the poet here thinks of, or the subconscious registration of impressions that pass on through generations. From *The Classmate* (Cincinnati):

INSTRUCTION

BY JOHN DRINKWATER

Beauty forgotten yet is beauty still,
For nothing lovely ever upon earth,
Not Helen's face, nor Alexander's will,
Passing to death, but comes again to birth.
In some new brain the sleeping dust will waken,
Courage and love that conquered and were done,
Called from a night by thought of man forsaken,
Will know again the gladness of the sun.

And all things we have known for beauty here,
All little things fugitive and forgot,
Quick blossoms that have fallen year by year,
Kisses that even the dawn remembered not,
All these are now the judgment that we bring
To know the heart of every lovely thing.

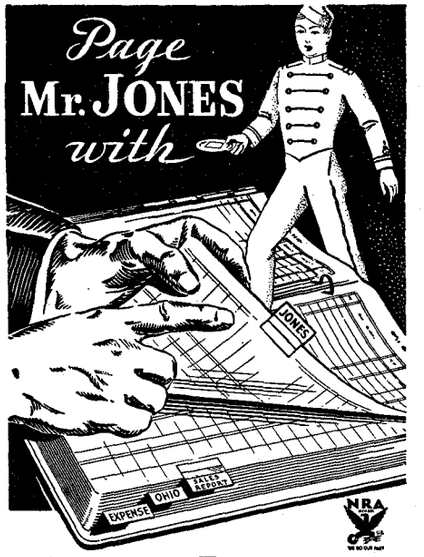
The spiritualist's answer to the materialist is the implication, no doubt, of this in *America* (New York):

MOUNTAINS

BY GERTRUDE RYDER BENNETT

"Unchanging as the mountains," people say,
As if they grope for something permanent,
Aware that youth and strength are quickly spent,
That bone and body mingle with the clay,
That fame dissolves in air. What thing will stay
The same through ages? Earth and firmament
Decay and change, but man seems confident
In saying, "Mountains will not pass away."

Yet ask the winter storm of mountain strength
And you will find its icy hands were thrust
Inside a rock. Persistently it pried
The surface loose till wind and rain at length
Changed solid rock to crumbling stone and dust
While vegetation climbed the mountain side



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Curse of Lynching Agitates the Nation

(Continued from page 5)

of the county jail was conducted by "a vigilance committee who were only waiting for the finding of young Brooke Hart's body so that they might not hang an innocent person."

The conclusion, after a reference to the growth of crime and the laxity of the courts, is this:

"It is all over now, and we believe that San Jose has sent a message and given a lesson to every State in the United States where lawlessness is rampant, that will cause all of these gangsters, racketeers and murderers to think."

California is divided on the lynching issue. The managing editor of the Los Angeles *Times* telegraphs that paper's comment that the kidnaper-murderers, Holmes and Thurmond, "richly deserved death by hanging, but not at the hands of a mob." As for Governor Rolph, his praise of mob action "comes with poor grace from his lips" partly because "his own tender attitude toward murderers and criminals has helped to create doubt of the efficiency of the agencies of justice."

Complacence Is Denounced

Governor Rolph's "cold-blooded complacence" is denounced by the San Diego *Union*, which exclaims: "That the possessor of such a mind should be titled our Chief Magistrate is a disgrace to the State of California. The mob's crime is not half so shameful a thing as this gospel of our Governor's."

The Sacramento *Bee* calls the lynching "a goodly and a righteous and a necessary thing," and admits that the courts of California have proved "impotent to bring murderers to justice."

Mr. Hearst's Los Angeles *Examiner* dwells upon the horror of the crime avenged by the San Jose lynching, and defines the latter as "an impressive social phenomenon carrying, as the Governor of California truthfully says, a lesson."

In other States, Governor Rolph finds few admirers. William Allen White's Emporia *Gazette* exclaims:

"Every mob has a leader; in yesterday's sad instance it was Governor Rolph. . . . Southern Governors have the brains to be ashamed of their lynchings, which is more than can be said of Rolph."

The Governor's declaration is "staggering" to the Des Moines *Tribune*, which adds: "California in recent years has acquired a reputation for being the hardest boiled State in the Union when it comes to flouting civil liberties." A Governor of Iowa who said such things would be, *The Tribune* hopes, "impeached."

The Portland *Oregonian* ignores the Governor but indorses the lynching. "The temper of modern America, besieged by criminals and outraged by their crimes, demands certainty and directness of punishment." And again: "The public reaction is one of almost unqualified approval."

The substituting of "jungle rule for law" is not to be condoned, according to the Omaha *World-Herald*, "while the United States lays claim to the name of civilization."

"That way lies anarchy," exclaims the Santa Fe *New Mexican*. But the same journal believes that the San Jose mob hangings will be "a greater deterrent than all legal convictions of kidnapers to date," and blames the entire American people for "the legal system responsible for this horror, a system full of a thousand subterfuges and detours which holds a man innocent until convicted half a dozen times."

A total end of kidnaping is foreseen by the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, as a consequence of "the two stark bodies that swung from trees in a public park in San Jose." Contrariwise the Little Rock *Gazette* points out that both kidnaping and lynching are unknown in England, where crime is discouraged not by fear of a mob but by "fear of trial and punishment under a code that makes the protection of English people in their homes and persons paramount in the criminal courts."

Pacific Coast vigilance committees of early days had little in common with the San Jose lynchers, according to the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*. "They usually conducted their executions after fair, if summary, trial, and without rage or disorder. They were organized in remote mining camps, where the law had not yet appeared. That justification can not be claimed for the shocking San Jose lynching."

At the other extreme comes this from the Denver *Post:* "Millions of red-blooded Americans envy Californians their Governor. The San Jose lynching will do more to discourage kidnaping than all the life sentences imposed in the Urschel kidnaping case at Oklahoma City."

Southern Disapproval

According to the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, Governor Rolph "sounds like one of those cheap demagogs who are prepared to exploit for their own interest a public degradation and a foul betrayal of our social order." And the Kansas City *Star* demands: "If mob action is the only way to achieve order, why bother with the courts? Why employ men like Sheriff William J. Emig of Santa Clara County, California, to go out and catch criminals, collect convicting evidence and prepare it for trial, to risk his life only to suffer personal injury and humiliation at the hands of a mob? Why employ Governors to review our Tom Mooney cases, and condone lynchings?"

Adoption of the death penalty for kidnaping would help to avert kidnaping in future in the opinion of the New Orleans *Item*. The Miami *Herald*, while it deplores mob violence, confesses a certain sympathy with the San Jose lynchers because of the horror of the crime they were avenging. The Seattle *Times* takes a similar view, but thinks Governor Rolph "might better have held his thought unspoken for a while."

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An Analysis of the Russian-Japanese War Scare

(Continued from page 11)

Japan can only be stopped, believe Japan's heads, by pushing the Soviet back a third of the way across Asia and keeping her there. Three thousand Communists are in jail in Japan now. Several million yen have just been voted to combat "dangerous thoughts." "—If the Soviet doesn't stop annoying us," said General Araki recently to a friend of mine, "I'll have to purge Siberia!" He struck his tiny, hard fist into his cupped hand.

And finally, Japan can not afford always to lie between two immense nations, both of whom disapprove of her ambitions.

So Russia reasons that there is only one way to avoid war with Japan—that is, to give up the trans-Baikal without war.

It has taken the Japanese a while to become convinced that Soviet Russia would fight to retain it. Moscow's yielding policy while she was preparing, her failure to react at the virtual seizure of her railway property in Manchuria, her willingness even to talk sales terms, deceived the Japanese. They are fully awake now, and angry with their leaders for being deceived.

Offered to Buy

In September, 1931, right after the Japanese leap into Manchuria, I called on Chuichi Ohashi, then Japanese Consul-General at Harbin, now in charge of the foreign affairs of Manchukuo and negotiations for the purchase of Russian railway properties. I had known Mr. Ohashi as a young consul in Seattle. "I have just been down the Amur River," he said, showing me photographs of the spacious valley. "I offered to buy it from the local Soviet authorities for Japan. Do you know—they turned me down!"

"Did you expect them to sell?" I asked.

"They sold Alaska to you for $57,000,000. Why shouldn't they sell the Amur valley to us for five billion? They need the money."

It was a semiofficial *ballon d'essai* to see if Moscow did not really expect to lose it, anyhow.

But Moscow, without the trans-Baikal, would have no lever to bring pressure for co-operation from the United States. And no further contact with Pacific Asia, which she still regards as the field for her doctrines and leadership.

So both nations expect war. But Russia will not bring it on until she has got American involvement at least to the extent of supplying Vladivostok. If our supplies pass the Japanese Navy, Russia is fortified. If not, we are, to put it mildly, concerned.

And Japan dreads to bring on the showdown with Russia for fear of the Soviet's air-planes. Two hundred or more of them, within six hours' flight of Sendai, Tokyo, Kyoto, Nagoya, Osaka, Yokosuka, Sasebo, and Fukuoka, cities made, save for their business centers, of matchwood and paper. Memories of the earthquake-fire horror and panic of 1923 remain to remind what a few incendiary bombs in each city might do to the Japanese populace.

Sooner or later, reason Japan's war partizans, the nation must risk this menace, and it has been allowed to develop too long now. Yet Japan's present antiair-attack defense preparations will not be completed until next spring. And more great civilian mobilizations like those held in Osaka and Tokyo last summer are planned—antipanic training for the populace.

For Russia, the risk is even greater—except that Russia's heart can not be touched. Japanese forces based in Mongolia now could raid by motor transport the trans-Siberian at any point along a stretch of 1,000 miles. Or a "White Russian" spy could blast a bridge or a tunnel. Cut off by land and sea, the 125,000 Red troops in the trans-Baikal, quartered upon an already famine- and typhus-stricken populace, would have to surrender in two months. So it looks to the observer.

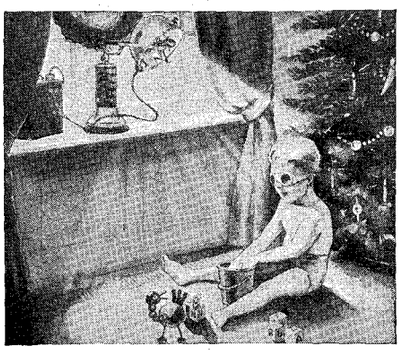
But two months, believe the Russians, would bring Japan's embroilment with the United States.

After witnessing the Japanese "conquest" of Manchuria in 1931 I proceeded direct to Moscow. The following was my exchange with Karakhan, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs:

"When I get back to the U. S. A. I will be asked everywhere: 'What is Russia going to do about it?'

"As I understand what has happened," was the reply, "Japan has flouted America's policy regarding China, called loosely 'The Open Door Policy'; she has disregarded the treaties of 1922 made in Washington, not in Moscow; she has travestied the League of Nations founded by Woodrow Wilson and the Pact of Paris fathered by Mr. Kellogg. Sooner or later the American people are going to have to answer the question: 'What is America going to do about it?' The Soviet proletariat can wait for that answer."

THE JAPANESE VIEW-POINT
—Thomas in the Detroit *News*



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The Week in Business Summarized

The Growing Opposition to the Administration's Monetary Policy Is Rapidly Erecting a New and Serious Barrier in the Path of National Economic Recovery

By Endicott G. Rich

UNCERTAINTY over the outcome of the Government's monetary policy continues to be the chief obstacle in the way of business recovery and another barrier is rapidly being erected by the growing opposition to President Roosevelt's program. This has occasioned a new perplexity, a doubt as to whether the President can, or will, persist along the path he has entered upon.

Business was accommodating itself, unwillingly, slowly and fearfully, to be sure, but, inevitably nonetheless, to the notion of a fluctuating dollar, shifting as Mr. Roosevelt might buy or sell gold in the international market, but carrying always the assurance of some ultimate stabilization upon a gold basis.

Now the fear is real that opposition to this plan, tho failing to force the Government to a more speedy return to gold and "sound money," yet may so threaten the success of the method to which Mr. Roosevelt now appears committed, that he will be unable to withstand demands for outright Greenbackism. And Congress can be depended upon to make such demands unless the President can show satisfactory progress toward recovery under less drastic methods!

This is the consensus among economic and financial experts, who have noted, with some apprehension, the swift development of a vigorous and wide-spread opposition to the President's monetary policy on the part of financial and commercial groups, as well as individuals, of a character which forbids attributing the movement to political expediency.

Opposition originates, for the most part, these observers believe, in genuine fear of the effect upon the nation's future welfare of continued adherence to the policy Mr. Roosevelt has embraced and, being sincere, may be expected not to be relinquished lightly.

"The chief fear which must be met, the big danger in the situation, is the possibility of a bankers' and investors' strike," Roger W. Babson has warned. "Those who have funds to put to work might prefer to send them out of the country or simply invest in commodities and sit tight."

Recent London dispatches, estimating at $1,000,000,000 the United States funds which have sought refuge in Great Britain's capital, suggest the thought that the "strike" has been "on" for some time, an idea to which the New York *Herald Tribune* has been lending editorial support.

Referring to United States exports for October which, according to the Department of Commerce, reached $194,000,000, the highest monthly total in two years and created a favorable trade balance of $43,000,000, the paper commented that, under normal conditions, and on a comparable basis, this improvement would be distinctly encouraging.

"Unfortunately, however," it pointed out, "appearances in this case are deceptive," recalling, in the first place, that October was marked by a substantial "flight from the dollar," and under such conditions one of the favorite devices is to sell commodities or goods abroad, leaving the proceeds of the sale in the country of destination.

How much of a factor this procedure may have been in the case of October exports, the paper conceded, no one can say, but added, that, to the extent that it was a factor, it constituted, of course, an artificial and an unnatural stimulus to export trade. In the second place, it continued, any comparison of the October figures with those of a year ago must take account of the fact that, a year ago, we had a 100-cent dollar, measured in terms of gold currencies, whereas, this year, we have a dollar of 63 cents."

"Converted to a gold basis, our October exports amounted to but $123,000,000, or actually $30,000,000, or 20 per cent., less than those of the same month last year," it concluded. "Measured on the same basis, the favorable trade balance dwindles to $27,000,000, or 44 per cent. less than the October, 1932, figure."

The Monetary Battle

Humphrey Neill, financial and economic authority, also saw the difficulty introduced by organized opposition to the Government's procedure.

"Evidently a new iron has been thrown into the fire which may glow into white heat," he commented. "The monetary battle assumes great proportions. It probably will detract from business activity in the weeks just ahead but, in the long run, it is the best thing that has happened that the problem is square on the table where we can see it.

"The greatest problem before all of us today is not whether we agree or disagree with the Government's program, but to anticipate, in part at least, what is to be the outcome."

The majority of financial and economic leaders side definitely with the Presidential opposition in the opinion that Mr. Roosevelt's program can not attain his objectives, and are watching closely the farming situation in France and Sweden as indicative of what may be expected here.

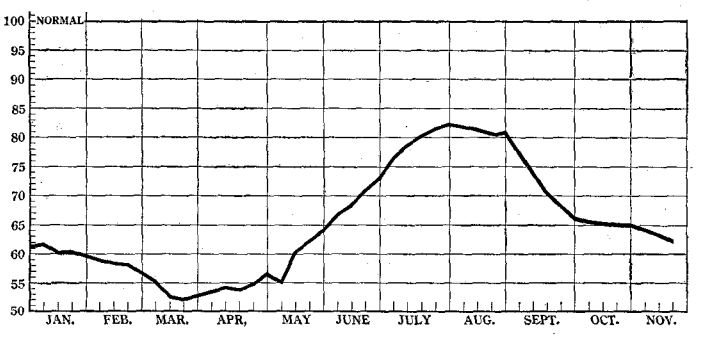
Frequent cables tell of the unrest of the farming communities in these two countries, and of the demands for relief similar to those which have been raised in our own Middle West. The point of interest to economists is the similarity of complaint in three nations, each of which is upon a different monetary basis. France still adheres to the orthodox gold standard and her farmers are suffering. Sweden is the chief exponent among nations of the managed commodity dollar and her agricultural sections are demanding a new basis for this dollar. The United States still clings to the tenets of the New Deal, and our farming communities seem no better off than those abroad. After all, economists ask, is it the monetary system which is at fault?

The tendency is growing among economists to believe that the play of natural forces, to call them so for want of a better designation of influences which are not clearly understood, would ultimately lead to business recovery, if business were only left to its own devices.

Support for such opinion appears to be given in the current position of various business indices. The curve of The Course of Business of The Literary Digest, does, indeed, decline again this week, falling from 62.99 per cent. of what would be considered normal business activity for this time of year, to 61.73 per cent.

In the latest monthly figures, however, those of October show a substantial improvement in this month over conditions in the same month a year ago, and this improvement appears to have carried over into November in such lines as automobiles, building contracts, lumber, petroleum, iron and steel, freight loadings, bank debits, factory employment and pay-rolls.

The outlook for the remainder of the year is optimistic.



THE COURSE OF BUSINESS

This graph is a composite of several well-known weekly indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to end of third week in November

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Failure of the Nation's Banking Standards

Many Officers of Financial Institutions Have Mistaken Their Responsibilities for Opportunities to Profit

"The country as a whole has been wofully lacking in personal banking standards, in high traditions of banking, not only in the minds of bankers themselves but among all those around and in daily contact with them," is the chief conclusion reached by *The Wall Street Journal*, as it reflects on the real significance of the Wiggin testimony. The trouble, according to this conservative daily, is that—

"We long ago set up a man's personal fortune to be the criterion of his capacity as a banker, in complete disregard of the elementary truth that a banker is by the obligations of his vocation excluded from such activities as may make a poor man a Croesus within one life-span.

"It is little wonder that an unfortunately large number of bank officers have, at one time or another, fallen into the way of supposing that the command of a large bank, or even of one not so large, was naturally and properly the opportunity to amass a fortune. That warped conception of the banker's vocation is not confined to the bankers or business men of great cities; it runs through the length and breadth of the land—or did until within a few years past.

"It is the business of a banker to keep his head when all about are losing theirs; to practise self-abnegation to the point of putting his institution ahead of every personal consideration—as English bankers have done almost without exception for a hundred years or more. Too many of our own bankers have wholly missed that necessary sense of their personal relation to control of great reservoirs of credit placed in their hands. Too seldom, it should be added, have their respective business communities expected them to conduct themselves on so high a plane."

Laws may restrict unwise activities of bankers, but after all, "bankers are men, and man's personal attitude toward his responsibilities and obligations, his sensitiveness to the finer implications of a trusteeship of great power, are not to be prescribed by statute."

Fewer Big Bills, More Little Ones

The comparative number of big bills and little bills circulating as currency has a story to tell that does not escape watchful observers. Of the billion dollars in currency returned to the reserve banks and the Treasury since the end of February, half of it is reported to have consisted of bills in denominations of $50 and over. This seems to the New York *Times* "ample evidence that the return flow has been from hoards and not from active circulation, since relatively little use is made of the larger denominations in the day-to-day transactions."

When big-scale hoarding began late in 1930, it was reflected, as the New York *Times* cited a Federal Reserve *Bulletin*, by substantial increases in withdrawals of $20 bills and larger ones. Late in 1931, following the epidemic of bank failures, more than $1,300,000,000 in bills of $50 and over was theoretically in circulation, actually, of course, to a great extent in hiding. Then, early this year, just before the banking crisis, the amount outstanding in the large denominations went up to more than $1,900,000,000. This meant roughly an increase of 200 per cent. in paper money of large denominations in the hands of the public since the autumn of 1930.

But since March, according to *The Times*, "More than 25 per cent. of the amount then outstanding in the larger denominations has come back into the central banking system, while bills of $10 and under have declined by only 3 per cent. The outstanding volume of larger denominations is now smaller than a year ago, while that of $5 and $10 bills has increased. The Federal Reserve Board regards the first fact as 'reflecting chiefly the return of currency from hoards' and the second as the improvement of business.'"

A New Kind of Air Insurance Is Sought

With progress come new hazards calling for new forms of insurance. Automobile insurance has been developed to cover all kinds of liabilities. And so the insurance business is developing protection against the risks of aviation. There are air-plane clauses in life and accident insurance. Fires resulting from air-plane accidents might be covered by ordinary fire insurance. Clauses have been written in policies dealing with injury from objects falling from air-planes. Noting all this, *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* saw in several recent crashes of air-planes on private houses, a need for further coverage.

"Daily one may see and hear the mail carriers of the air as they pass with methodical regularity high above dwellings in cities and in the country, but no precaution is taken against possible trouble." Houses can be damaged by falling planes without being set on fire. Perhaps it would be impracticable "to attempt to erect any unsightly sheds or even canopies to shield exposed buildings and their occupants." And so "special insurance appears to afford the only means of adequate protection." As disasters like those in New Jersey and Brooklyn have been comparatively few, it is thought that the cost of such insurance ought not to be very high. One insurance man is said to have made the practical suggestion that air-plane routes should so far as possible be along the courses of rivers and other bodies of water, so as to avoid congested cities.

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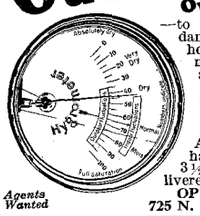

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Divorce—"To Hell With the Kids"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—This spring our neighbor set out a bird-house and we shared in his pleasure when a pair of bluebirds set up housekeeping in it. In due time four eggs were hatched and the parents were kept very busy. About that time a boy with a BB gun killed one of the older birds and in spite of the frantic efforts of the remaining bird the entire brood died.

We show we realize the physical and moral handicap placed on parentless children by providing orphanages, widows' pensions and the like, nevertheless we permit divorces to parents of minor children and grant they remarry directly thereafter. In the natural order this is compounding a felony. In its devastating effect, the boy, the gun and the bird is merely a variation of the too frequent triangle.

The captains of our ship of state do not live up to the best tradition of the sea when they declare in effect, ladies and gentlemen first, to hell with the kids.

Pontiac, Mich. H. J. GESEN.

The Uplift of Nudism

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Mr. Middlebrook's blast against nudism is in the wrong direction. There is not supposed to be any spiritual, mental, moral or physical uplift in seeing 131,000 bow-legged, knock-kneed, spindle-shanked, pot-bellied people running around naked.

The uplift (tell Mr. Middlebrook) comes from getting out and running around in your own bow-legs, knock-knees, spindle shanks and pot-belly. You don't have to look at the others!

Washington, D. C. JOHN H. PINKARD, JR.

"Poisoned Dagger"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The intelligent, respectable, Christian men and women of this country have endured with commendable patience your studied and long continued efforts through your wet journal to discredit the cause of Prohibition, but you cap the climax with the cartoon on the cover of THE DIGEST for November 18, which is the most contemptible, malicious, untruthful and insulting caricature of many millions of your fellow citizens that could be imagined.

I assure you that the wet side which you so ardently advocate will not be advanced with fair-minded people by this dastardly thrust of your poisoned dagger.

Elmira, N. Y. A. G. STEEN.

[The cartoon which Mr. Steen criticizes was drawn by Jay N. ("Ding") Darling. It showed Prohibition as a lank, high-hatted, umbrella-carrying figure, a symbol which cartoonists have used thousands of times.—Ed.]

The Duty of the Drys

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Let us be reasonable, tho dry: Our present duty as drys and believers in temperance is to teach, more than ever before, that intemperance is now the greatest moral danger threatening the country.

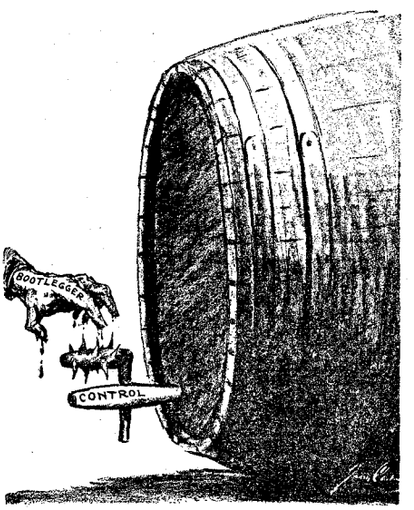
Salem, Ohio. C. D. HOLE.

The "China Man"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—On page 18 of THE LITERARY DIGEST for November 11 you have a topic entitled: "China Man Now Believed a Neanderthaler." This would give a casual reader the impression that anthropologists were agreed upon that point. However, you quote only two scientists who are of that opinion.

If the belief that *Sinanthropus* is of Neanderthaloid type is confined to Dubois and Hrdlicka, distinguished tho they are, this is not sufficient to establish a point in opposition to the opinions of equally eminent men.

Warrensburg, N. Y. NORMAN LEWIS.



HANDS OFF!

—Cassel in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*

"Medical Bunk"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I, too, feel THE DIGEST could be about better business than publishing all the bunk propaganda of the Medical Association under Science and Invention. It might come under invention but it can never class as science.

The article on cancer (October 28 issue), while making some claims along the lines of prevention and cure, yet advocates surgery on suspicion of a possible cancerous growth. In fact, about all the article will do is to scare a great many of the timid souls and throw them into the arms of the surgeons, a great many of whom will operate without any compunction whatever.

Bell, Calif. L. A. BRIDINGER.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In your October 28 issue, G. A. Vannette, D.D., claims that THE DIGEST is a "good magazine to spread medical bunk." How ridiculous that statement is! Personally I think that the articles on cancer, tuberculosis, and other medical phenomena were interesting and greatly educational to the public. When the prominent medical authors contribute information to the people, they are not "advertising"—but informing society of the results of their laboratory study and research.

Toledo, Ohio. S. SAMUEL LEVINE.

Backtrailing a Popular Tune

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In your issue of November 18 Everett Wisdom writes about an old tune—now popular as "Who's Afraid of the Big, Bad Wolf?"—and asks if anyone remembers it.

I do not know definitely that the tune is German, but we used to sing it (my student friends in Berlin). The words were "Schnaps ist gut für die colera, colera, colera, schnaps ist gut für die colera, zhum ei die ei da." I have forgotten the rest of the words, but if our friend consults some older German American, I am sure he will be able to trace the composition to either German or Austrian origin.

Lansdowne, Pa. HAZEL BELL.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Your correspondent, Mr. Everett Wisdom, is quite correct in crediting the gifted author of "The Big, Bad Wolf" with receiving his inspiration from the Victorian era. The song in question is "Here we go gathering nuts in May —On a cold and frosty morning." It was sung during a game played by Victorian children—of course long before the days when they could attend a "sex" or "crime" moving picture or take the "Old Man's" motor-car. They were a simple lot, those Victorian children.

Wolfville, Nova Scotia. CANADIAN.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Possibly Mr. Everett Wisdom is thinking of a song called "The Birdies' Ball," which resembles in some respect "Who's Afraid of the Big, Bad Wolf?" My mother used to sing it to me more than forty years ago, when she wished to keep me amused while she curled my hair.

Jacksonville, Fla. MRS. HORACE AVERY.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I feel fairly confident that the piece Mr. Everett Wisdom is trying to get is entitled either "The Birds' Party" or "The Birdies' Ball." My mother, who is in her eighty-seventh year and in possession of all her faculties to a high degree, has helped me with some of the words, as follows: (I remember that she used to sing it to me when I was a child.)

Spring once said to the nightingale:
(Who's afraid of the big, bad wolf)
"I mean to give you birds a ball."
Pray mother ask the birdies all,
The birds and the birdies great and small.

Soon they came from bush and tree,
Singing sweet their songs of glee;
Each one fresh from its cozy nest,
Each one drest in his Sunday best.

Ottawa. W. SIMPSON.

Married Women and Jobs

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—A writer from Texas suggests that married women with other means of support be patriotic and give up their jobs. And THE LITERARY DIGEST boxes the letter importantly. How thoughtful and logical all around!

Let the women give up their jobs and go back to scrubbing and cooking and cleaning, and thereby turn out the domestic help, laundresses, cooks, maids, and dressmakers. Let the domestic help go to charity for its living or starve. Is that the idea?

Does not the world know that all married women who have jobs, spend money and thereby give jobs to other people? And who is the pompous authority to decide whether or not a married woman has other means of support that are sufficient?

Will the world never learn that women are people and not chattel, that they are necessary in their jobs as men, and that jobs mean every bit as much to women as to men?

What emotionalism breaks loose over the matter of women's jobs! Why not view the matter lucidly? Let there be but one rule, the best fitted person for any job should keep that job, regardless of sex or marital status. Neither industry nor government can survive by hiring people simply because they need shoes or shirts.

(MRS.) GRACE H. MILLER.

Washington, D. C.

Repeal, and Child Labor

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Eight and one-half months will have elapsed between the submission of the Twenty-first Amendment to the States and its ratification.

Nine years have elapsed since the Child-labor Amendment was submitted! What a contrast! What an indictment of the American people! Liquor means more to us apparently than the health and happiness of little children.

Yes, I know the NRA has abolished child-labor temporarily. But the life of the NRA is two years only. Only the ratification of the Twentieth Amendment can make its best feature permanent.

Glendale, Calif. ROBERT SHILLAKER.

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Comedy and Tragedy at the Bridge Table

By Walter Malowan

Member of the 1933 All-American Championship Team, and Secretary of the International Contract Bridge Union

A SMALL coterie of card players still refuses to play bridge, considering the game too exacting and serious. They do not know how much fun they miss, as there is much humor, some of it quite unintentional, to be found at the card table.

It is not only fitting, but natural, that women players should supply their share of sunshine. One of the women experts, well known in bridge circles for her ability as well as for her wit, has made some rare contributions to bridge humor. Being told by one of the national champions that he had been invited to a theater party and had been seated in the first row, she remarked, "You were seeded, of course." (Prominent players are seeded in bridge tournaments just as they are in tennis tournaments.) When a new bridge club was organized, in which listing in the Social Register is one of the primary qualifications for membership, the same woman suggested that the "women's" team of her own club challenge the "ladies' " team of the new club.

Let us be grateful that we are not living in Hungary, where the law prohibits women from playing cards outside of their homes, as the bridge epidemic had gained such proportions that the husbands became desperate. This is not the only sign that our appreciation of women bridge players is not shared everywhere. An apparently ill-informed but probably well-meaning cleric in Australia released a tirade from the pulpit, declaring bridge to be a curse to Australia's women folk, and concluded with the sweeping statement that "Women bridge fiends are a menace and are damned!"

Types of Bridge Humor

Humor at the bridge table is not restricted to repartee. There is much amusement to be found in misunderstandings between partners, or in one player outsmarting another. Of course, in such cases the appreciation of the joke depends upon which side of the table one views it from. Playing with John P. Mattheys as my partner in a team-of-four tournament for the Asbury Park Trophy, I was third hand holding:

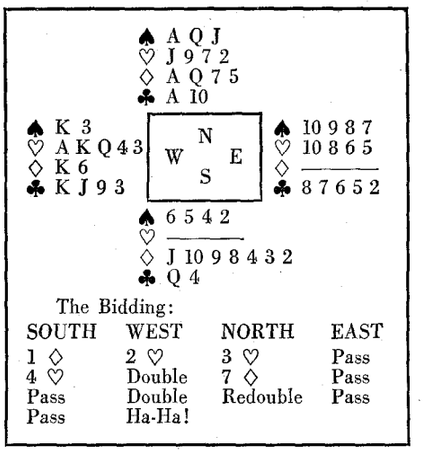
♣ Q J 9 4 2 ♡ 7 3 2 ◇ 10 9 4 ♠ K 2

After two preceding passes, I realized that the fourth hand must be very strong, and, as the opponents were vulnerable, I bid a psychic spade. The next player doubled and Mr. Mattheys, holding a singleton in clubs, prevented an adverse club bid by bidding clubs himself. A double to his left followed and, after two passes, my partner bid two diamonds, holding seven to the knave, which was the whole strength of his hand. This bid, too, was doubled and set two tricks for a loss of 250 points, when the opponents could have made a grand slam in clubs or no-trump. While the grand slam depended upon a successful club finesse, there was no possibility of defeating the small slam. On the very next hand the opponents acted as if they had just found a new toy, and unfortunately for them they did not know its mechanics. This time both sides were vulnerable and the opponents held the following hands:

West: ♠ J 10 9 8 7 5 3 2 ♡ Q 4 ◇ None ♣ 8 5 2

East: ♠ None ♡ K 10 6 3 ◇ K 10 9 8 7 3 ♣ K 10 4

West was the dealer, and thinking that he had a safe landing-place in his spade suit, bid a diamond. His partner, being void in spades and expecting a spade bid from me, tried to forestall it by bidding spades himself. From then on, the auction went on merrily between them, both players refusing to abide by their original suit, and



The Bidding:

SOUTH	WEST	NORTH	EAST
1 ◇	2 ♡	3 ♡	Pass
4 ♡	Double	7 ◇	Pass
Pass	Double	Redouble	Pass
Pass	Ha-Ha!		

neither realizing that it was the only suit his partner could support. When ultimately East overcalled West's four-spade bid with five diamonds, I doubled, and East, still completely in the dark as to what was going on, redoubled. The set amounted to 4,000 points and, of course, the opposing team could never recover from this setback.

An even greater fiasco befell a pair in rubber bridge. It was a "goulash" deal and North held the ace and three of clubs and eleven spades; the ace and four missing. West's imposing hand was composed of the ace of spades, the ace, king, queen of diamonds and nine hearts, with all the honors. He bid seven hearts and North, quite correctly, made a sacrifice bid of seven spades. West, however, was not willing to give up a hand which comes once in a lifetime. Hoping against hope that his partner might have the ace of clubs or that clubs might not be led, he bid seven no-trump, which North naturally doubled. Unfortunately, North was a book player who had been taught to lead his best suit against a no-trump bid. He led the king of spades and West claimed all the tricks. If North had reflected that a 100 per cent. certainty is preferable to a 99 per cent. probability, he would have led the ace of clubs. Inasmuch as his partner held ten clubs with 100 honors, the wrong lead represented a swing of 9,730 points.

His claim was that no other player held as many cards below the ten spot as he. When advised to give up bridge for awhile and take to chess, he dismissed the idea with the remark, "In chess, I probably would get nothing but pawns." No wonder that one of his suffering partners once found the reproof magnificent, "Never in my life, Sir, have I met with any one so versatile in his inanities." Not all bridge players use such choice English during what is called in American bridge slang the "post mortem," and in England, the "inquest."

Bridge Kit Suggested

The New York Bridge Whist Club has furnished a very valuable contribution to bridge literature with its booklet "Grand Slam," suggesting a bridge kit for every ambitious bridge player. The kit would contain many valuable contraptions, including an ear muffler to drown out the quarrels of the opponents and the reproaches of the partner; a periscope to look at the opponents' hands when in doubt as to how to finesse; opaque spectacles, in order not to suffer the agony of watching partner play the dummy; a Flit gun for kibitzers and a stout fish line to be tied around the finger as a reminder to draw trumps.

The most unprecedented things occur across the bridge table.

A Comedy of Errors

A Comedy of Errors was recently enacted at one of the outstanding bridge clubs in New York. With East and West never interfering, the bidding went:

NORTH	SOUTH
1 ♣	1 ◇
2 ♡	Pass

declarer being set two tricks.

The South hand was held by a certified teacher, and the North player, too, was well acquainted with forcing bids. Two hearts was a forcing bid, as it called for one more trick than was required to overcall partner's declaration. Nevertheless, North did not seem surprized when South passed. This was cleared up when the hand was over, as North had bid two hearts inadvertently, meaning to bid one heart only, and South, fortunately for his side, never realized that North had made a forcing bid. The set of two tricks was explained by the fact that North had mixed up the ace of diamonds with his hearts.

One of the most astonishing results was obtained in the hand shown in the diagram on this page.

South's one diamond bid was, of course, nothing but a psychic, but by fine play the declarer succeeded in making the redoubled grand slam. West opened the king of hearts, South ruffed, and then finessed diamonds and spades. He then played all his trumps after having trumped one spade in the dummy, and West was squeezed, as he could not hold on to the king of clubs and the high heart. West's ill luck was emphasized by the fact that had he not doubled, South probably would not have finessed the queen of diamonds and the grand slam would have been set.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Hot Party.—The best string band of Shoat Corners is there to play for the dancing. Hod Satterlee of Rooster Hill brings the broomstick with which he gives an imitation of a bull fiddle, and everybody makes a night of it, not going home until after nine o'clock.—*Jean Eric in the Newark Evening News.*

Good Time to Duck.—"You didn't seem to be very hot about the efficiency expert," remarked the secretary.

"No," replied the boss, "his explanation of how I could cut the overhead was over my head."—*Sam Hill in the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Charmed Life.—"You say you served in France?" said the restaurant manager, as he sampled the new cook's first soup.

"Yes, sir. Officer's cook for two years and wounded twice."

"You're lucky, man. It's a wonder they didn't kill you."—*Times of India.*

Hang 'em on a Hickory Limb.—COUNTRY CONSTABLE — "Pardon, miss, but swimming is not allowed in this lake."

CITY FLAPPER—"Why didn't you tell me before I undressed?"

CONSTABLE—"Well, there ain't no law against undressin'."—*Saniwaxer.*

Licked at the Start.—"Bill's only books are women's looks."

"It's hard to earn a bachelor's degree that way."—*Argosy.*

Adding Insult to Injury.—When a petrol dump in America exploded, flames rose to a height of nearly two hundred feet. Much to the disgust of a gentleman near-by, who had been trying for twenty minutes to make his automatic lighter work.—*Opinion.*

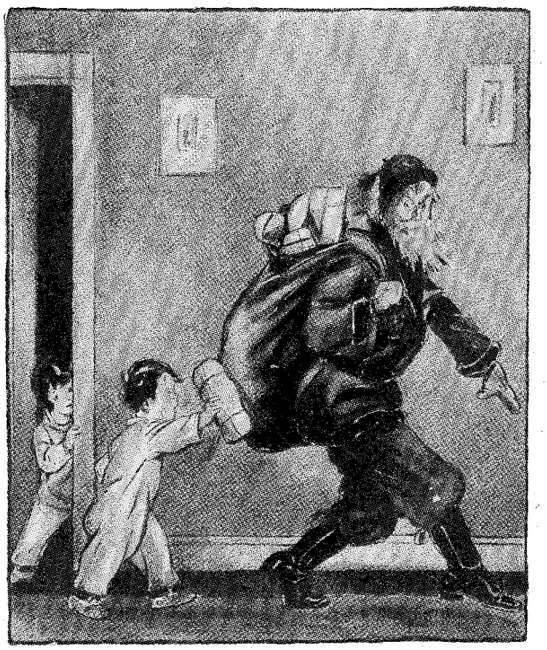
The Sport Will Turn.—"It doesn't pay to be a good sport," moralizes the Concordia Weather Bear. "If there are any dirty deals, let the good sport get them, he takes it on the chin. It's all right to be a good sport most of the time, but it pays to have just enough meanness about you to keep people treating you well."—*E. E. Kelley in the Topeka Capital.*

Also a Bit of a Hugamist.—

A man who has two wives, of course,
Is always called a bigamist;
But when he has some three of four
We guess he is a pigamist.
—*Florida Times-Union.*

The greedy guy who gets so far
From being a monogamist
As to have spouses four, I'd call
A matrimonial hogamist.
—*E. B. in the Boston Transcript.*

Best Friends Won't Tell Her.—A Pennsylvania woman who has just reached the age of 100 years has smoked the same clay pipe for twenty years. When interviewed, she said she still liked to be much in the open air. Her family, no doubt, are glad of it.—*Boston Herald.*



THE TWISTER TWINS

ROBERT: "Here, papa, you dropped somethin'"

—*The Parents' Magazine*

Broad-Minded Traveler.—MR. NEWRICH (touring in his new car)—"Where are we now?"

CHAUFFEUR—"Half-way between Paris and Marseilles, sir."

MR. NEWRICH—Don't bother me with niggling little details. What country are we in?"—*Vart Hem.*

General Johnson Please Reply.—

We must consider small details
Along with gold and crops,
If one link in the logic fails
The whole great structure flops.
In cogitation I am lost
Amid a deep unrest—
I wonder what it's going to cost
To have my trousers pressed.
—*Philander Johnson in the Washington Star.*

Plea for the Higher Life.—"Why keep worrying about the children?"

"I can't help it."

"But, my dear, you are hurting your bridge game."—*Boston Transcript.*

Wouldn't Die for Dear Old Wotzis.—"Was your father a college man?"

"Yes, but we never mention it. The college he went to had a rotten football team."—*Boston Transcript.*

Running the Blockade.—Our idea of a big news story is when an American heiress gets to Europe and back without marrying one of the Mdivani boys.—*H. I. Phillips in the New York Sun.*

She Knows About the Gift Horse.—Many a marriage license wouldn't be issued if the girl was as nosey about the man's past life as the insurance company is before issuing a policy.—*Sam Hill in the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Worse in Reverse.—"There is nothing an actor hates more than the sound of people coming in while the play is in progress," says a critic.

Unless it's the sound of people going out.—*Humorist.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

"Privileges" O.K.—Board and room; good home cooing; home privileges.—*Whittier (Calif.) paper.*

News for Back-Seat Drivers.—Conversationlists Needed Under Public Works Program—Pay $2,600 to $6,400 a Year.—*Greensboro (N. C.) paper.*

New Menace to Writers.—

JAPAN'S LEADING
JOURNALIST DIES
OF PENUMONIA
—*Chicago paper.*

We've Heard No Complaints.—While we in this country have been struggling with the problem of a threatening oversupply of hugs, the Danes have adopted efficacious measures which promise alleviation of similar difficulties in Denmark.—*New York commercial paper.*

New Gridiron Terror.—Bones did two jobs in great style Saturday. He stopped Warburton every time on his side of the field, and stopped him with straight-on, hard tickles.—*Oakland (Calif.) paper.*

Roving Affections.—

PRESIDENT
744 S. Broadway.
THE WAY TO LOVE
NEIGHBORS' WIVES &
3 LITTLE PIGS
—*Ad in a Los Angeles paper.*

Ladies First.—Notice—I will not be responsible for any wisecracks made by Mr. Wm. E. M——n.

Amanda M——n.

I will not be responsible from above date, Nov. 18, 1933, for any bills contracted by my wife.—Wm. E. M——n.—*Bemidji (Minn.) paper.*

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